Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. NUMBER 61.

Situations Wanted.

WANTED—Expert bold Insurance Solicitors to represent one of the oldest and most reliable companies in the country. Address P. O. Box 5141, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A boy to run errands and work in a store. Must live with parents. Apply at 147 LAKE STREET.

WANTED—A first class traveling salesman for the wholesale and retail trade, who is acquainted with the business and can give satisfactory reference. Address, with full particulars, P. O. Box 5141, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Like number of canvassers. Steady employment, large commissions, and a rare chance to make money. Call at 115 Clark street, Room 5, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—Two salesmen for the country and two for the city. For particulars inquire at 40 and 42 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A first-class boy at the Merchants' Union Express Association. Room 10, 127 Dearborn street.

WANTED—50 cow owners at the coal yard on Canal street, near Lake, to purchase their cow manure. Apply at the office of the Chicago Coal Company, corner of Canal and Lake streets. Also, 100 cords of wood for sale. S. W. WALKER, Vice President and Manager.

WANTED—Boy for grocery store. Apply, with good reference, at 856 State street.

WANTED—A machinist to go to Europe. A good workman and steady man will find a permanent situation. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl to do housework in a small family. Must be a Protestant. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good chore girl at 412 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A No. 1 cook and second girl. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good girl to do kitchen work. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two Prussian girls to do housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two good girls at 235 Ontario.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—An American, German or Norwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl for housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A competent girl to do housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl for housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A good cook in a private family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl for housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers, by the Illinois Employment Agency, 56 Lake street. WOLF & CO., Agents.

WANTED—3,000 men for LaCrosse railroad. Apply at 56 Lake street. H. K. KENNEDY.

WANTED—This day, 50 men for saw mills, 50 for railroads, 50 for farms, 50 for coal mines, 50 for brick yards, 50 for lumbermen, and 50 for quarries. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—This day, 50 laborers to work on farms. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, 1 boy for store, 1 boy for office, 1 boy for errands. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—1 book keeper, 2 salesmen, 1 boy for store, 1 boy for office, 1 boy for errands. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—By a lady, some sewing in a private family. Call at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Boy to learn, to come on Monday morning. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Board for three ladies by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there is no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "A. C.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board for two gentlemen and wife, in a private family, where there is no other boarders. Address, stating terms, "A. C.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as coachman, and to make himself generally useful. Can give satisfactory reference. Address "MARIA," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a lady, as governess, to travel for some wealthy family, or to take charge of children in or out of the city. Address "L. E.," Post Office.

WANTED—A machine to make wire nails. Address, stating price, etc., "NAILS," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail store. Has had several years experience in the business. Address "B. B. B.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a middle aged American woman desires a situation as housekeeper in a widower's family, or would take charge of children. Is a Protestant and willing to go anywhere. Address "A. B. C.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as clerk in a wholesale or retail store. Has had several years experience in the business. Address "B. B. B.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—By a good girl to do housework. Inquire at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—By a good girl to do housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

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WANTED—A good cook in a private family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A German or Norwegian girl for housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent girl to do the duties of parlor and chamber work. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two girls to do housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two good brick layers, at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Two girls to do housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

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WANTED—A good nurse to take care of a child. Inquire at 135 State.

WANTED—20 or 30 young girls to make Fancy Goods. Apply at 156 Randolph.

WANTED—Immediately, two good girls at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—Milliners—Six experienced trimmers wanted at WALKER & HUTCHINSON, 78 Lake street.

WANTED—A first-class laundress, at 620 State st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

SITUATION—A girl to do general house work in a small family, one that can be trusted. Inquire at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

SITUATION—A girl to do housework in a small family. Must be a Protestant. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

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SITUATION—A German or Norwegian girl for housework in a small family. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month. Agents wanted everywhere to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Four from $50 to $100 per month. Address, for particulars, M. WAGNER & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Wanted—$3 to $15 per day. Agents wanted everywhere to sell the celebrated DOUBLE LOCK SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind and embroider in a most superior manner. It is the only low priced machine in the market that will do the whole range of sewing. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS—Two Prizes and girls for a new business, at which persons can make from $5 to $10 per day. Particulars sent free. Address, with stamp, SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

AGENTS—Two good girls at 235 Ontario.

AGENTS—A good girl for general housework. Apply at 56 Lake street, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—White wanted for Mrs. Hall's Skirt Supporter and Dress Improver. Every lady wants it. Sells at sight. Every one buying, recommends it to their friends. Every one wearing, is delighted with it. Sells to every lady she meets. Agents are making from $5 to $10 per day. Call at 63 Dearborn street, Room 3, or address HALL SKIRT SUPPORTER CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Miche'e New General Atlas, containing every county in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, Railroad and Township Maps, Plans of Cities, Battle Fields, Indian Reservations, Statistics, etc. Address J. W. LOUDON, Publisher, 119 Nassau street, New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the Great Family Knitting Machine. Price reduced to $25. Agents can make from $5 to $10 per day. Apply to CLARK & CO., 343 Broadway, New York.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell Machine Twines. By a first-class concern, responsible and well known. Good wages will be given to the right men. Apply immediately, or address, for particulars, WM. H. HOOPER & CO., 28 Reynolds' Block, Chicago.

AGENTS—Wanted—For my valuable and popular Subscription Books. Address, for circulars, etc., J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell the Great Life of Christ in Three Worlds. This beautiful and popular work is now ready. Agents are meeting with success unparalleled in the history of book selling. Send for circulars and see our extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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AGENTS—Wanted—For Barbe's Pictorial Bible. The best and cheapest. Address, for circulars, etc., J. B. BURR & CO., Hartford, Conn

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

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TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

TARIFF.

The advocates of excessive taxation, as a means of "protecting American Industry," are circulating with remarkable complacency a statement showing that, of the wheat and flour imported into Great Britain in the six months ending June 30, in each of the years of 1865, '66, and '67, the percentage of wheat received from the United States was, in 1865, 8 per cent; in '66, 5 per cent, and, in 1867, 7¼ per cent; and that the receipts of flour from the United States bore about the same proportion. Upon this showing, they tauntingly demand, Where is that promised foreign market for American breadstuffs?

They also exhibit a statement showing that there is an annual increase in the American imports of British manufactures; that in 1859 the British value of the exports to America was £22,557,408, and in 1866 the value had increased to £28,484,146—an increase of nearly six millions of pounds sterling.

These two propositions, which are supposed to be overwhelming in support of a "protective" tariff—*i. e.*, excessive tax—will, if carefully considered, have quite a contrary effect.

1. All commerce is an exchange of commodities. Great Britain has manufactures in abundance, but is short of breadstuffs. Other nations have a surplus of breadstuffs, and lack manufactures. It is to the advantage of all persons to exchange their *surplus* productions in that market where they can get the most in exchange of what they have not for them. Great Britain purchases her grain where she can exchange her manufactures for it to the best advantage. She will sell her goods to us as cheaply as to the people of any other nation; but she will not pay us a double price for our surplus breadstuffs. She will not give two dollars a bushel for wheat, or two yards of cloth, so long as Russia, Poland, Prussia and Egypt will supply her wants at one dollar and a half a bushel, or receive a yard and a half of cloth for a bushel of wheat. The reason this country has not sold more breadstuffs to Great Britain for three years past is partly because crops have been short, but mainly because of the great cost of producing surplus breadstuffs for exportation, in consequence of an excessive tariff. The duties and the middlemen's profits on the duties add eighty to one hundred per cent to the cost of the imported goods which the consumer must pay. It takes two barrels of flour to purchase a given quantity of cloth—one barrel is exchanged for the goods, and the other is consumed in paying the tariff and the profits on the tariff charged by the importers who advance the duty to the Custom House officer. The tariff therefore acts exactly as a duty on exports. Of course our farmers cannot afford to sell their breadstuffs as cheaply in Great Britain as they could if they were not obliged to pay this tremendous tax on their products. The result is, that competitors of other nations can undersell them and drive them out of the English market, and the consequence is, that Great Britain purchases what wheat, flour, meal, oats and barley she needs from those who are not tariffed to death, and can therefore supply her cheaper than our farmers who are obliged to give every alternate pound of their breadstuffs for the privilege of exchanging the other pound for the cheap manufactures of England.

2. The imposition of a duty of 70 to 90 per cent upon foreign fabrics, does not amount to a prohibition of imports for the reason that the Eastern manufacturer advances the price of his wares to the exact extent of the duty on the foreign article. Thus upon a foreign article which, in the absence of a tariff, might be sold for one dollar, a duty of 75 per cent is levied. The Eastern manufacturer at once advances his products to the same price at which the foreign article can be sold, and the foreign and domestic article being of the same price, the foreign article is admitted once more to competition with the domestic. The tax which is thus imposed is not a protection in the nature of a prohibition of the foreign product, but is that much bounty paid to the Eastern manufacturers by Western consumers.

3. As the British manufacturers can not afford to buy our flour and pay the immense tax on it they purchase elsewhere from those who can sell cheaper. But they continue to sell their goods in America as usual—taking their pay in cotton and coin, because our middle men and manufacturers advance the price of domestic competing goods to the same price of the British goods, with the duty added thereto. The American consumer finding the home goods offered to him no cheaper than the foreign goods, purchases foreign fabrics to the extent of his means. Hence it is, that during the last fiscal year the gold value of foreign merchandise imported into this country in the face of a *sixty* per cent tariff amounted to the enormous sum of $412,333,135 while our exports for the same period amounted only to $334,004,904. The difference was paid in gold and bonds. If the tariff were doubled or quadrupled, it would even have the effect of crippling our power to export, only more than at present, while we should continue to purchase all the foreign goods possible to be paid for, and the balance of trade would run against us still heavier than now.

The grand mistake consists in clinging to the sophism that we are protecting our interests by imposing enormous taxes upon our industry. Everybody is honestly in favor of protection to American industry; but they are seriously divided as to the right way of doing it. One class called free-traders believe that industry is best protected when exchanges of American products for foreign products are as free and unimpeded as possible. The other class—slave-traders—believe with equal tenacity that the higher the tax on articles of use and consumption the more the country will prosper, and the richer people will become! Is there no way of solving this apparently insoluble controversy, so that the public can see the matter in one common light?

LETTER FROM SENATOR ALCORN.

Hon. J. L. Alcorn, of Mississippi, United States Senator elect under the Johnson Government, has written a letter in reply to an invitation of certain prominent citizens of Hernando County, "for the purpose of public counsel on the policy of the State." Being unable to attend, on account of business engagements, he gave them his views in writing, and his letter has been published in pamphlet form. It contains matter worthy of the gravest consideration of every Southern man, and we hope it may have a very general circulation among that people. Mr. Alcorn calls the attention of his fellow citizens to the facts of registration in Alabama and Louisiana. In three-fourths of the former State, he says, it "foreshadows, [illegible] 20,000 colored votes." In Louisiana there is a majority of 34,000 colored votes. The white adults of Alabama, he states, have disappeared from its suffrage, by death and disfranchisement (mainly the former) to the extent of *twenty-eight per cent of all the white males!* In Louisiana these agencies are said to have done their work on the white adults to the extent of twenty-one per cent of all the males of the State. In both of these States the adult black population is believed to have increased. General Alcorn thinks that the light shed on the position of the people of Mississippi by these facts may serve as a torch to guide them through the darkness. "The census of 1860," he says, "sets down the colored males of Mississippi at 220,000; the white males at 186,000. On the basis of the approximation made above for Alabama, these figures foreshadow the result of registration among ourselves at a colored majority of 64,000! On the basis of the approximation which has been deduced from the facts in Louisiana, the colored majority on the registration of Mississippi will reach 55,000! The general truth embodied in these estimates of the probabilities of the case, is, certainly, not overstated, when I assert that the Military Bill fastens down upon us, for weal or for woe, all the consequences of a large negro majority." The Loyal League is alluded to as a powerful agency in the control of the negro vote. A brief experience of its workings, the writer says, has convinced him that all which the So[illegible]

[illegible]

only than for his injuries, are said to have obtained by the influence of the right of suffrage [illegible] "old master," gentlemen, has passed from fact to poetry."

Holding that in Mississippi a large majority of the voters under the Military Bill are blacks, and that, under the existing state of public sentiment, that majority falls by political gravitation into the hands of Radicalism, and that the question of a Convention is consequently settled beyond all possibility of defeat, the writer declares that his acceptance of the inevitable, leads him, "in contemptuous indifference to the bubble of weak-pated partisanship," to attempt to avert material and political ruin by negotiation. "I stand ready," he says "to ask terms from the Radicals."

Mr. Alcorn is of opinion that the legislation of Congress is directed more than ordinarily by the necessities of party; that the Republicans deem it a necessity to obtain support at the South, and a support embracing not only Southern blacks but also Southern whites. The hatred of the North for the so-called Democratic party will expose any political movement under that banner to searching suspicion. "Our salvation depends, therefore, on saving all attempts for its accomplishment from *every trace* of 'Democratic'—*i. e.*, Copperhead—sympathy." We extract the following paragraphs in elucidation of the General's plan:

"The colored man comes, as well as the white man, within the scope of my proposed negotiation. Free, erect, enfranchised, with all the rights of American citizenship attaching to him, the terms which I seek to obtain shall not be one more to your advantage or to mine than to his. All that Congress has given him I accept as *his* with all my heart and conscience. I propose to vote with him; to discuss political affairs with him; to sit, if need be, in political council with him; and from a platform acceptable alike to him, to me, and to you, to pluck our common liberty and our common prosperity out of the jaws of inevitable ruin.

"The mixed party, which, I suggest, must be made acceptable to Congressional loyalty. The rejection of the delegation of Kentucky by the Federal Congress shows that we can make negotiation with the Northern majority on no other basis. That condition lies at the very foundation of the alliance on which my wrestle with ruin proposes to rest amongst ourselves. And, furthermore, the power with which I seek to make terms for our people of all complexions, would reject, peremptorily, any party with an organization permitted to embody an element obnoxious to the suspicion of treachery in the approaching struggle for place with the Democracy of the North. * * * * *

"With a platform guaranteeing to the freedman all his rights as a citizen, providing generously for the education of his children, securing to him, by its exemption from seizure for debt, the enjoyment of a homestead, an influential and respectable mass of white people of Mississippi may maintain their position as advisers of the old and devoted servants of the South—the colored people. The alliance thus constituted will represent the political power of the State, and will therefore have reached the attitude of an authority under which it may even negotiate with the dominant party of the North, on the basis of the abolition of the cotton tax, the reconstruction of the levees, the earliest possible restoration to full political rights of all those of our people who are now proscribed, and such additional concessions as may be found on inquiry to be attainable."

The spirit of Senator Alcorn's letter throughout is excellent, and the conclusions sound. He proposes to prevent a conflict of races, and the formation of a white party and a black party, by securing to the black man perfect justice and equality before the law. It is encouraging when men of intellect and position, men who, like the author of this letter, enjoy the confidence and respect of the community, come forward and nobly and frankly explain the condition of affairs to their fellow-citizens. If all in the South who possess influence would pursue so honorable and wise a course, the completion of reconstruction would be a mere form—a declaration of something already accomplished.

ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of this city, have made arrangements for a series of out-door meetings, at which they propose to have religious exercises and preaching. In this they have done no more than they have a legal and moral right to do, and they are entitled to the protection of the public authorities. On Wednesday evening, one of these meetings was held at the open space on West Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halsted streets, but it had hardly opened before a gang of disorderly persons, expressing themselves hostile to any religious exhortations, surrounded the stand and broke up the meeting. The gentleman who undertook to speak removed to another part of the square, but was followed there, and, after vainly endeavoring to be heard, had to abandon the place. As he was leaving he was assaulted by one of the rioters. The offending rioter was fined yesterday *ten dollars*. The fine should have been ten times that sum, or the party should have been held for an appearance at court.

There are those who have serious doubts as to the efficacy of these out-door meetings for religious purposes; there are those who object to having religious preaching brought to their very doors, and others who have an objection to any religious meetings in the open air; but the likes and dislikes of these persons have no bearing upon the question as to the *right* of the Young Men's Association to assemble and hold public meetings for religious purposes. Their meetings are lawful; they offer no violence to anyone; they compel no person to be present; they resort to moral suasion in a sense to which they sincerely are devoted; and no person has the moral or legal right to disturb the meeting by disorderly behavior, indecency of act or of language, or by violence. The man who resorts to violence to break up a religious meeting violates the very freedom of speech and of conscience which he claims for himself. He not only violates the freedom of speech and of conscience, but he violates the laws of decency and propriety, and should be promptly and severely punished.

It is proposed to continue these meetings. They are to be held in various parts of the city, and in all neighborhoods where it is considered any good results may follow. It is well that all classes should understand at once that there shall be no interruption of them by violence or disorder, and that any such proceedings will be punished to the utmost extent of the law. The clemency shown the offender of Wednesday night was mistaken. Had he been fined $100, and sent to jail to be indicted, it might have prevented any further rioting. But, that opportunity having passed, it should be distinctly understood that a repetition of Wednesday night's proceedings will be punished if it take the entire police force of the city to arrest the guilty.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The recent elections in Kentucky and Tennessee disclose a remarkable condition of affairs. In both States the vote is overwhelming; in Kentucky on one side, in Tennessee on the other. In Tennessee the suffrage law excludes from the polls a very large portion of the population; in Kentucky the law does the same thing. In Tennessee the law, in the most searching manner, seeks out those who have in any way participated in the rebellion and disfranchises them. It is a severe, and we may add, for argument's sake, an oppressive law. It excludes from the polls fifty or sixty thousand adult males whose past days have been spent in Tennessee, and who expect to live there until they die. In Kentucky the law is equally severe and even more oppressive. Treason or rebellion is no cause for disfranchisement in Kentucky; on the contrary the candidate for popular favor does not hesitate to tell of his deeds in the field against his country, nor to exhibit his rebel uniform as evidence of his patriotism. The law has no invidious distinctions as to the past or even present loyalty of the white voters, but it excludes from the polls forty to fifty thousand loyal adult males, because of the color of their faces, and the curl of their hair. In Tennessee the voter is examined as to his complicity in crime, and his agency in treason. In Kentucky he is examined as to the complexion of his mother, and the cartilages of his nose. In Tennessee, if he bore arms against the Union he may not vote if he be as fair as Apollo. In Kentucky, unless his mother was a white woman (paternity of no account) he may not vote, though his body be covered with scars received in the service of his country.

Here there is an exhibition of political disfranchisement, under which one hundred thousand free male adults, in these two States, all of them natives of those States, and who, with their wives and children, expect to live and die there, are excluded from all voice in the selection of their rulers, and in making the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes upon their property. They, and those they represent, are as utterly excluded from the privilege of self-government as if they were aliens from a foreign land. They are taxed and governed with no more regard for their wishes than if the did not exist.

We frankly insist that this is all wrong. That the Republican proscription in Tennessee is only excusable in the light of the more atrocious Democratic proscription practised in Kentucky. While two wrongs do not make a right, nevertheless as long as they continue they will excuse and palliate if not justify each other. The exclusion of rebels in Tennessee has the moral justification that the parties excluded are confessed criminals; however strained this point may be regarded, the exclusion in Kentucky has not even that apology. It stands upon the bad assumption, that [illegible] disfranchised men be permitted to vote, they will vote against the [illegible] party now in power. We [illegible] persons are inadmissible [illegible] where the will of the people is [illegible] of the land. To admit that to [illegible] exclusion from voting from any [illegible] the people would be to change the [illegible]dancy in a State, is to admit [illegible] ascendancy is only maintained [illegible] the will of the majority of the [illegible].

In the Reconstruction Acts of Congress there is a fair, wise and prudent arrangement for the suffrage. On the one hand it admits all the persons who fought and served [illegible]

affice any official rank, office or trust under either a State or the Confederate Government, and, in violation of their oaths of office, become rebels. In other words, it only excludes those who added official perjury to treason and rebellion. All others, irrespective of race or color, may vote.

If this rule were adopted in Tennessee it would admit to the suffrage nine-tenths of those now disfranchised by State law.

We therefore propose to the Democratic papers, that if they will use their influence with the Democracy of Kentucky to give the ballot to the colored citizens of that State, we will use what influence we can exert to have the Franchise Law of Tennessee liberalized to the standard of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. A united effort by the Northern people of both parties would eventually result in the political enfranchisement of 90,000 or 100,000 *freemen*, who, by the existing laws of Kentucky and Tennessee, are now denied all political power, and we think such a result worthy any effort that may be made to produce it.

THOSE LETTERS.

A few morning's since a Boston correspondent had the good fortune to call on the President at an early hour, and to find him in the best possible temper. He was promptly furnished with the correspondence between the humble individual and General Grant on the subject of the removal of Sheridan, notwithstanding General Grant's consent to the publication had not been obtained. Why is it that after this exceeding liberality, this giving out of the correspondence in Sheridan's case *without* General Grant's consent, the President now so stubbornly refuses to furnish the correspondence in Stanton's case, *with* General Grant's consent? Is it possible that his good nature on the former occasion was altogether due to the inauguration mood in which he is said to have remained for two or three days, and that as soon as the inspiration of that mood left him, he became once more mulish and ill-natured?

The probabilities of the case would seem to be, that when the Boston correspondent called on the President, that official was in a happy mood, a mood in which egotism and inordinate vanity had full sway over his mind. In this happy frame, (the inauguration frame), he fully believed that his letter in reply to General Grant on the Sheridan question, was one that would quite annihilate his distinguished Secretary, and convince the country beyond a doubt that the removal of General Sheridan was of all things the one most to be desired. Therefore he would no longer refrain from laying before the country a document so creditable to his own ability, so conclusive against Sheridan, and so destructive to General Grant. And so the letters were given up and published. But, meantime, the inauguration mood passed off, and some judicious friend whispered in his ear that the publication was a positive damage to him; that the nation was unanimous in the belief that in this intellectual, combat with a subordinate he had been decidedly "worsted," and that prudence required the exercise of more caution in regard to publications in future. Furthermore, he probably finds, on a *sober* examination of General Grant's protest against Mr. Stanton's suspension, that its publication would add to the deep-seated indignation of the people against him for that step. In a word, he is *afraid* to publish it, and will not do so voluntarily, unless he chances to be again overtaken by the inauguration frame of mind.

Nuisances, Public and Private.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., August 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

1. Has society a right to protect itself—to abate a public nuisance?

2. If selling liquor as a beverage be not such a nuisance, please name one.

An answer through the TRIBUNE is respectfully requested. F. S. PHŒNIX.

ANSWER—To the first query we reply, Yes.

The second involves a confusion of terms. A nuisance is a *thing*, not an *act*. A public nuisance in law is a thing which annoys the public. A dead dog in the public streets is a nuisance, yet it would be foolish to pass a law to prevent dogs from dying. "Liquor" is not a nuisance—not even in the estimation of Mr. Phœnix, for he limits its objectionable features to its use as a beverage. Tobacco is a nuisance to many people. A bill has been introduced in the Connecticut Legislature to prevent clergymen from using the weed. One of the proposed penalties is that any marriage ceremony performed by a clergyman who uses tobacco shall be null and void. We can fancy some advocate of this bill asking: "If tobacco smoke issuing from a clergyman's mouth is not a nuisance, please name one."

"Selling liquor" is not a nuisance, either in law or in fact, any more than selling gunpowder. A man who drinks liquor, or a man who uses gunpowder, may annoy or injure the public, and they may be punished for their acts. The offence in either case is not in the selling of the article. Whatever nuisance is created proceeds from the drinking and the shooting. Thin shoes and tight corsets are a nuisance—that is they injure the health of people who wear them. We have seen a statement in a medical treatise of the number of deaths occasioned by wet feet and compressed lungs that was truly alarming. Why not prohibit the sale of all shoes thinner than cowhide, and of corsets altogether?

☞ The *Tri-Weekly Sentinel*, published at Montgomery, Alabama, places at its mast-head the name of General Grant for President, and of *Richard Busteed* for Vice President. "Dick," we believe, got along very well as District Attorney of New York, a few years ago, when he trained with the Tammany Hall Democracy. Soon after the war broke out he separated from his old political associates, and has ever since been a radical Republican. He was appointed a Brigadier General, and remained in New York during the war, or at least until he was appointed United States District Judge for Alabama. Those who knew "Dick," and esteemed him a good fellow, were yet surprised at his promotion to this position. They would be astounded to learn now that he aspires to the position of Vice President on the ticket with General Grant, or that any one aspires for him, did they not know that there is no possible want of "brass" in his composition. Whether he expects to be nominated in consideration of his military services in New York City, or of his extraordinary charge to the grand jury at Huntsville, last spring, (a production equalled only by Judge Underwood's, delivered about the same time in Virginia), we do not know. We should advise him, however, to "go in" on the charge, as General Grant has some military reputation, and it is not probable that the people will want two military heroes on the same ticket.

☞ Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter berating those Senators and Representatives who would not vote with him to put a clause in the Reconstruction act to prevent the President from removing or transferring the commanders of military districts. Mr. Stevens says that as Congress was acting "outside of the Constitution" it might have [illegible] as well as anything else! Mr. Stevens may have supposed that he was acting outside of the Constitution, and he may take pride in avowing it, but he has no right to enter a *caveat* of that sort against his fellow members.

☞ Governor Brownlow's majority looms up in more majestic dimensions than ever as the returns come in. The official vote of all the counties but twelve has been received, and the majority is now 46,300. The remaining twelve counties will average at least 600 majority each, so that the aggregate majority will hardly fall under 53,500!

Cincinnati Republican Nominations.

The *Commercial* thus speaks of the nomination of Richard Smith for Congress in the Second Ohio District:

"Among the propositions that may be considered demonstrated, are that the one-armed soldiers are not played out, and that the offices of Hamilton County are not for sale to the highest bidder. The contest for Congress in the Second District terminated in the nomination of Mr. Smith, of the *Gazette*, by acclamation. A letter from General Cary was read by that gentleman himself after this result was declared. Those who read it will not be surprised that the General was obliged to take the responsibility of giving it publicity. Certainly any judicious friend would have urged upon him the suppression of such a document. His intimation that he has been unfairly treated is chargeable to his ill-temper rather than his information. The matter was, he was not the sort of a man wanted. He is an orator, and so forth, but Congress is sufficiently supplied with that article. Mr. Smith is a plain, industrious, well-posted business man, with aptitudes for the work that Congress ought to do. We do not know whether Congress will ever do anything decently and in order or not, but if other districts follow the example of the Second Ohio in calling upon men of good horse sense to go to Congress to attend to the public business rather than add to the dreary proportions of the *Congressional Globe*, a needed reform of that body will some day be accomplished.

The following is the letter of Cary alluded to in the above:

Mr. Cary proceeded to read the letter, which was received with confused applause and hissing:

"CINCINNATI, August 27, 1867.

"Gentlemen of the Republican Convention, Second Congressional District:

"At the solicitation of friends, I consented, some weeks since, to be a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of General Hayes. I have had opposed to me the united power of the [illegible], the press and the [illegible] [illegible] opportunity to reply. I have formed no ring or cliques, made no alliance with candidates, and expended no money to corrupt the voters. Notwithstanding all this, I would have consented to abide the result; but as I am most credibly informed that the delegation from the Fifteenth Ward, and perhaps others, was made by the most scandalous practices, I am obliged to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM PARIS.

Ethnological Features of the Great Exhibition.

Chinese, Japanese, Egyptian, Arabian and Tunisian Departments.

A Bavarian Concert Saloon in Full Blast.

The Tedium of Sight-Seeing at the Exposition.

Scene at the Hour of Closing.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PARIS, France, August 13.

THE CHINESE DEPARTMENT.

The most *bizarre* of all places where visitors to the Paris Exhibition can pursue at once gastronomical and ethnological studies is the combination of tea-house and restaurant, concert-hall and theatre, found in the group of odd structures representing the Chinese exhibition in the Park. Few visitors leave the grounds without having examined the abode of the Celestial Empire. In the main building, the first floor contains a Chinese museum, with specimens of Chinese wearing apparel, musical instruments and fancy articles. The most remarkable among the former is a water-proof suit, the material of which consists of bulrushes, the market price being only a franc and a half, or thirty cents. Among the fancy articles is a wonderful specimen of skill and patience. It is a hollow ball, enclosing no less than twenty-four concentric rings, the whole having been carved out of a single piece of ivory. On the broad porch, extending around the museum, a band performs Chinese music. The musicians are of Gallic origin and appear in the ordinary Parisian garb. But the tunes they perform are claimed to date from the days of Confucius. The instruments are European, with the exception of a gong and a chime of small bells, which play a very prominent part in all of the six pieces that constitute the *repertoire*. I am not Chinaologist enough to tell whether the music is really Chinese or a fraud upon the public. It certainly sounds very outlandish and semi-barbarian. Its character is decidedly monotonous and funereal. But it is, nevertheless, a great improvement upon the primitive strains of the Arabian minstrels. On the upper floor a Chinese restaurant, so called, is installed, where tik hoo and ghim-tell, Chinese iced drinks, and yem ou tan, yem gout tee and pe koe tang, favorite dishes of the Celestials, can be had for a franc each. Rats, however, do not enter into the bill of fare. In a small side building—the style of all the structures is thoroughly Chinese—three Chinese girls keep a tea-shop, under the superintendence of a grave, middle aged Chinaman, with a most luxuriant hair-tail. All are dressed *à la Chinoise*. The girls sit together with their legs crossed, on a sort of platform behind the counter, on which their wares are displayed. Notwithstanding the grave looks of their master, they giggle continually, and do not seem at all disconcerted by the stares of the crowd that is collected in front of their stand all day long. Two of them are very good looking, and use their almond-shaped eyes as well as any European coquette. In the rear of the main building is a small theatre, on the narrow stage of which Chinese jugglers perform at regular hours. The great card is an exceedingly obese Celestial, who goes through the trick of swallowing knives with extraordinary success.

THE JAPANESE DEPARTMENT.

Adjacent to the Chinese is the Japanese exhibition. It represents a farm, such as it is, found in the dominions of the Tycoon, consisting of a dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. In the house—a very light two-story wooden structure—open on three sides and straw-roofed, tea is served in the Japanese style in one of the two rooms. In the other two fat and withal comely Japanese girls sit on the matted floor, engaged in making different kinds of ornaments. In accordance with the universal custom of their native country, their straw-shoes, with heavy wooden soles and immense heels, are deposited at the foot of the steps leading into the room, where most visitors subject them to a close examination. Like their Chinese sisters, the Japanese maidens appear to be very frolicsome and inclined to amuse themselves at the expense of the visitors. Members of the suite of the Tycoon visit the place almost daily to take a cup of tea and carry on a flirtation with the girls, whose lively chat speaks well for their intelligence. A Japanese in European garments sells their photographs, and seems to be making a good deal of money out of the operation.

THE EGYPTIAN DEPARTMENT.

In the summer-palace of the Viceroy of Egypt visitors can enjoy the comfort of an Arabian cafe free of charge, if they provide themselves with tickets at the office of the Chief Commissioner of his Egyptian Highness, which are given away with the greatest liberality. Upon entering the coffee-room, and seating themselves upon the divans along the walls, they are offered first a lighted chibouk, or pipe, and then a cup of coffee by the black attendants in Turkish costume. While the pipe is generally refused, the coffee, which is genuine Mocha, is enjoyed by everybody. The weary sight-seers find it, indeed, a great treat to recline on soft cushions, sip the reviving beverage, enjoy the coolness of the place, watch the play of the fountain in the centre of the room, and imagine themselves, with the aid of their surroundings, for a while in the Orient.

Next to the Salamlick of the Viceroy stands the Egyptian Okel, or specimen of the habitations, so common in Cairo, that serve at the same time as taverns and bazaars. It is a large two-story brick building of very unpretending exterior. The interior being lighted from above, no regular windows are visible on the main front. On entering, the visitor finds himself in a rectangular court, surrounded on all sides by workshops. He will see black jewellers of Soudan, workers in filigree from Cairo, and Egyptian bootmakers, saddlers, manufacturers of pipes, and straw mats, and ivory-turners, hard at work. He will also observe a barber shop, with a knight of the razor engaged in shaving the face or scalp of a dark-skinned Arab, and another Egyptian cafe. All the workmen and attendants are full-blooded sons of the land of Pharaoh. The public watches the doings of the former with great curiosity, and buys their products as fast as they can make them. The natives work on [illegible] [illegible] of their shops proper. Up stairs is the tavern, consisting of about a dozen small rooms, with another inner porch in front, extending around the open central portion. The rooms are occupied, not by guests, but by a lot of mummies from various parts of Egypt. Adjoining the Okel is a small building, the lower portion of which serves as a stable, and the upper as lodging places for the hostlers. In the stable two white camels and several frisky donkeys are shown by the attendants.

THE TUNISIAN SHOW.

Still larger crowds than at the Okel can always be found in the afternoon at the palace of the Bey of Tunis. This reproduction on a small scale of the Bardo, the principal palace at Tunis, is indisputably the greatest success among the architectural curiosities of the Park. Its outer aspect is truly imposing, and shows the Moorish style of architecture in all its perfection and splendor. Its form is that of a parallelogram. Two square pavilions, surmounted by gilded cupolas, are joined to the main body of the building, at each end of the principal façade. The whole exterior is painted in white and sky-blue in various combinations. A grand stairway, ornamented on each side with three reposing lions, leads from the outside directly up to the principal floor and entrance. Passing through the latter into the vestibule, one perceives, first, on the right, the chamber of Justice, lighted by dint of "moucharabis," a kind of window through which one can see without being seen. The walls and vaulted ceiling are simply yet richly adorned with gilt arabesques on red ground. To the left of the entrance is the "Hall of Guards," with a similar ceiling. The walls are hung with rich tapestry. In it a collection of Tunisian fire and side arms, saddles, bridles, military garments, etc., etc., are exhibited. The vestibule leads into the Patio, or Central Court, corresponding to the atrium of the habitations of the old Romans. It represents a square hall, with marble floor and no other ceiling than the sky. Around it colonnades, supported by marble pillars, extend, under which divans are arranged along the walls. The latter are covered with mosaic. In the middle of the hall is a fountain, surrounded by shrubbery. Next to the Hall of Justice, on the right, are two chambers of the Bey, all decorated and furnished in the richest Oriental style. In one of them a silk curtain hides a small stairway that is supposed to lead into the harem. Next to the "Hall of Guards" is the chamber of audience, where the Prime Minister makes his reports to the Bey. Adjoining it is the "Throne Hall," where state ceremonies take place, laid with the finest carpets and resplendent all over with gilt arabesques on azure blue ground. The [illegible] between the Throne Hall and the chambers of the Bey is formed by a long gallery, also

[illegible] furnished, that serves as a dining hall.

ARABIAN CAVES.

In the basement of the palace, to the right and left of the grand stairway, are two small caves, shut off by iron bars, which in the original, at Tunis, serve as cages of wild beasts, but in the copy are left empty. The remainder of the basement has been given up to a number of enterprising Arabs, who have established tobacco and fancy stores, a barber shop, and a large cafe. In the latter four musicians contribute to the entertainment of the guest in about the same discordant style as in the Morocco restaurant. Over the counter presides a good-looking Arabian woman—the only one of her nationality in the Exposition—who contributes much more to the financial success of the establishment than the thumping and screeching of the Arabian orchestra.

A BAVARIAN CONCERT SALOON.

Close to the Tuileries Palace is a concert saloon into which the public is invited by large inscriptions over the entrances, announcing that genuine Bavarian beer is served by genuine Bavarian waiter girls. But the visitor who allows himself to be seduced inside by these glaring promises, will soon discover that he is the victim of a regular confidence game. The beer, in fact, hails from Strassburg, and the waiter girls, though wearing what purports to be the costume of Bavarian peasant women, are of pure Gallic blood, and representatives of a certain class that haunts the principal Boulevards every night in search of game. A little more showy, but scarcely more elevated in character, is an establishment of the kind called *café chantant* in the immediate vicinity of the American restaurant. Here the visitor finds a vast hall filled with hundreds of small tables, and chairs around them for thousands of people. A whole swarm of waiter girls, dressed in a sort of "daughter of the regiment" style, attends to the wants of the guests. At the end of the hall, opposite the entrance, a large string band performs operatic airs. Beyond the orchestra is the stage, fitted up like an elegant drawing room. On the sofas and chairs a bevy of demi-monde beauties, in the most gorgeous ball dresses, recline in various attitudes. Every fifteen minutes a male or female singer appears from behind the scene and sings snatches from some popular opera. The music and singing are good, but, of course, the main attraction is the group of charmers in silk and satin that forms the animated background of the stage. They remain on exhibition from twelve until ten in the evening, and bear up under the stares of the audience with the fortitude peculiar to their class. They have nothing to do but to sit and be stared at, for which interesting occupation they are paid at the rate of five francs an hour.

THE LABOR OF SIGHT-SEEING.

Sight-seeing is a most arduous task. It is nowhere more so than in the Universal Exposition. After wandering about for a few hours among the hundreds of curiosities in the Park, most visitors drop exhausted into the chairs, that are let everywhere for two cents, and take a rest. If their time be short and they cannot afford to give up sight-seeing, when their legs refuse to serve any longer, they can take one of the arm-chairs on wheels, some of which are for hire for two francs an hour, and be propelled in any direction they choose by the stalwart porters in light gray uniforms, whose stout arms furnish the power of locomotion. Even when resting, visitors can witness some curious spectacles. If they select proper points of observation, they can see at a certain hour of the afternoon the comical races that some of the dark-skinned subjects of the Viceroy of Egypt undertake every day for the amusement of visitors, on the Cairo donkeys. They will also see the white camels, mounted by Arabian drivers, and rising up exactly as when they are navigating the seas of sand of their own country, move past with their awkward, rapid gait. Or they can watch the beautiful specimens of horse-flesh from the studs of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, as they are exercised on the avenues in front of their stables by Imperial grooms. Last, not least, they will find enough to occupy their senses in observing the endless stream of humanity that flows past them in an infinite variety of physiognomy and dress. Unless they are too tired to care to look at any thing, in which extremity of exhaustion a great many usually find themselves, they can thus spend some very enjoyable hours while resting their weary limbs.

THE HOUR OF CLOSING.

Towards five o'clock a marked change becomes noticeable in the majority of visitors. The vigor with which they moved about the Palace and Park in the earlier hours of the day is no longer perceptible. Their walk is growing slow. Their eyes do no longer regard objects with the same vivid interest. Their discussion of the merits of what they see lacks the former animation. In short, they begin to be *fagged out*. Whoever has gone through the same experience will coincide with me, that a more absolute fatigue than that resulting from a day of conscientious sight-seeing on the Champ de Mars can hardly be imagined. Such aching shanks, such sore feet, such weary legs! However strong the will may be, the body will bear no more. It is this general feeling of physical prostration that sets the main tide of visitors in motion at the hour mentioned. From five to six the homeward flow grows more and more voluminous, and culminates about the time the ringing of bells and the shrill sounds of steam whistles announce the closing of the Palace for the day. So many tens of thousands all leaving at the same time, it is usually a very difficult matter to find means of transportation home. Everybody wants a carriage, a seat in the omnibus or railroad train, or at least a stand-up place in one of the small uncomfortable steamers that ply up and down the Seine. But carriages are so scarce that not one in a hundred succeeds in getting one. As to the omnibuses, they are always surrounded by such thick crowds scrambling for seats that it is impossible to get even near them. The railroads and steamboats generally afford a better chance of success. But on crowded days it often happens that hundreds and thousands of visitors have to wait a long time before they can get off even on them. There is always a great number who, in their ignorance of the starting points of the several conveyances, reluctantly conclude to walk home after a fruitless search. Unless they happen to live near the Exposition, they will find this a sore trial. In the given out condition of their limbs a hundred yards seems a mile, and a mile an interminable distance. They never fail to come to the conclusion that to see the Universal Exposition is a dearly-bought pleasure.

It is astonishing how quickly the police manages to clear the Palace at the hour of closing. As soon as the signals mentioned are given, a hundred Sergeants de Ville assemble in the Central Garden. Here they are divided into as many squads as there are radial passages and circular passages. The squads that are to clear the galleries then repair to the main passage on the [illegible] side, where one enters each gallery, and passes around, sweeping the remaining visitors before them. A few minutes later the squads that are to clear the radial ways commence the same operation in moving from the Central Garden towards the periphery. In this manner the whole of the immense edifice is swept clear of all but the exhibitors and the attendants in less than fifteen minutes. As soon as the policemen, moving along the radial ways, reach the outer wall, the doors are closed. The exhibitors and their employes are allowed to stay inside until half past seven. After that time only the policemen and private watchmen are permitted to remain. A portion of the night guards are assigned to the duty of patrolling continually certain beats. The rest are required to remain stationary near the most valuable objects. The class of bijouterie and jewelry in the French section and the whole gallery devoted to the illustration of the history of human labor, is watched with especial care. The fact that the former comprises diamonds and gold and silver ware valued at not less than fifty millions of francs, and that the latter includes objects of great intrinsic and inestimable historical value, renders this extra precaution necessary. So perfect is the night surveillance, that up to the present time only two objects of value have been abstracted from the Austrian section in the gallery of the history of human labor. The perpetrators of the theft, as it was speedily discovered, were two watchmen employed by the Austrian Commission.

Though the great mass of visitors leave the Exposition before six o'clock, the grounds do not become deserted until eleven o'clock, when the Park is cleared in a similar manner as the Palace. Thousands of natives and foreigners remain to dine in the various restaurants and spend the evening in the Park. During the dinner hours numerous groups of fast youths and ladies of the *demi-monde*, who became acquainted with each other in the course of the day, may be seen enjoying the pleasures of the table together and winding up their feasts with copious libations of champagne. From the Champ de Mars these revellers usually adjourn to the Jardin Mabille and other resorts where Venus reigns supreme. The rest of the crowd, after dinner, goes to hear the evening concerts of Strauss in the Cirque International, or to while away some hours in the several concert saloons, above described, or admire the splendid exhibitions of electric light that Professor Holmes gives almost every evening from the top of the English light-house. At eleven o'clock, the restaurants, concert halls and all other establishments yet open are closed, the lights are extinguished and the Park lapses into darkness and repose. F.

illustrating more facts than one. Namely, first that there are rebels who are not satisfied with the general drubbing already received; and, second, that those who served these malcontents while acting as public enemies, are equally prepared to repeat the dose to any who need a private prescription of the same sort.

An Illinois farmer, living a few miles west of Chicago, who served his country valiantly and well during the war, and who lost a son and other kindred in the great conflict, has been stopping here at the "Southern" for a few days past. He is a gentleman of intelligence and of quiet demeanor, yet ready to defend the right at all times, by whomsoever assailed. He was this morning talking, in the grand rotunda of the hotel, with one of the "chivalry" who sported Confederate shoulder straps during the war, and who seemed still to indulge in the peculiar manners of that class of patriots. They were discussing public affairs generally, and the merits of A. Johnson as man and statesman. The ex-rebel admired Andrew,—of course he did. He even waxed warm and vehement, and at length asserted that of late there had been but one honest man in Washington, and the name of that singular individual was "A. J." "Illinois" demurred, and intimated that talking thus was in direct derogation of fact.

"What?" says Sir Hotspur; "dare you intimate that *I am a liar!* I have a good mind to give you a taste of this knife!" drawing a bowie.

"Ah! ha!" replied Illinois, "you should never let good resolutions spoil on your hands—*I never do!*"

And, just then, "chivalry" had a sensation as if the roof of the "Southern" had fallen on his head, or a petard exploded close by his ear, or something else dreadful had happened. He was prostrate and quivering on the marble floor, and the last seen of him was—*exit* chivalry, supported by clerk and porter of the house on either side. F.

JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK.

The Daily Papers—How they Rank in Circulation and Influence—Concerning their Management—The Evening Papers.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, August 26.

A few notes, though imperfect and desultory, on the press of this city may be of interest to your readers. It is asserted by high post Office Officials that more printed matter leaves this city in a given time than any other, not excepting even London. Unfortunately, they have not systematized these matters as well as they have in London, hence they have not the statistics to support the assertion.

To begin with the dailies, first of all is the *Herald*, not in ability or influence, but in dimensions alone. Though "managed" by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the editor-in-chief is Mr. John D. R. Putnam. If, after having made application to the negro boys in writing, and waited for your turn in the palatial rooms in the second story of the *Herald* building, you are admitted to his presence, you would believe yourself standing before a railroad contractor, such is the rude energy, slovenliness of dress and bluntness of speech of the man. The Daily *Herald* has a circulation of 81,000. The *Herald* is the most consummate instance in the history of journalism of the success of mere enterprise, for its articles, though sometimes ingenious, are often puerile, vapid, and more rehashes of its correspondence. To a magnificently American enterprise the *Herald* adds a Parisian sensationalism and a Mexican gullibility and a Mexican braggadocio. For it and the *Tribune* "our enterprise" is as much a standing theme as the weather to a Bœotian.

In the absence in Europe of Mr. Raymond, Mr. S. S. Conant is the managing editor of the *Times*, and it is he who contributes most largely to the column read by everybody, next after the cable telegrams, called "Minor Topics." The *Times* undoubtedly lost subscribers by its apostasy from the Republican party last year, and its subscription list is understood to be not above 35,000 for the daily. The *Times* is supremely the apostle of common sense, and it has won an enviable reputation by scrupulously avoiding vulgar sensations, and fearlessly denouncing official corruption. The *Herald* makes war ceaselessly on theatre, ferry, street railroad companies, and the like, to maintain an appearance of independence, but troubles itself very little with matters that more deeply concern the people.

The *Tribune* is the "Wild Irish—" of the New York press. It says a good many silly things and a good many keen things, and, altogether, nobody in New York cares to have the *Tribune* for an enemy. Upon occasion the *Tribune* can turn off within a given time more ferocious and stunning epithets, more fearful and wonderful phrases than George Alfred Townsend himself. Neither can any surpass the *Tribune* in fresh, keen, direct Saxon, when that is needed. The editor-in-chief at present is Mr. George Ripley. In former times the *Tribune* depended almost entirely on its weekly for support, since the daily could not, of course, go far out of the city. The circulation of the weekly was then immense, say 225,000, while that of the daily was only about 16,000. It is a healthy sign for this city that the *Tribune* is gaining in influence, since the daily now circulates 45,000 copies, though the weekly has fallen off to 130,000 (last winter 127,750). Of these fully 50,000 go to the Western States.

The proprietor of the *World* is Mr. Manton M. Marble, who is, personally and socially, one of the undoubted gentlemen of New York. The managing editor is Mr. D. G. Croly. Whatever the *World* may be in politics, there is not one of the dailies in the city whose leaders are written in purer and more elegant English. The circulation of the daily is probably about 20,000, but the high figure claimed by them for the weekly (80,000) must probably be discounted by 5,000 or 10,000.

The *Sun*—"It shines for all"—"the workmen's paper"—puts in a claim for the largest city circulation, since it prints the other list, but this is entirely inconclusive. The *Sun* that would cost, in the *Herald*, forty cents a line, while the Post Office is allowed to pay only four cents. The *Sun* once was, what it still claims to be, "the workmen's paper," and its cheapness (two cents) entitled it to the name; but the new penny evening dailies, lately started, are making prodigious inroads on its subscription list. It is too old fashioned, and must rejuvenate itself or go to the wall.

Until the appearance of the *Evening Gazette* there was no paper that, in point of literary attractions, could compare with the *Post*, but the *Gazette* threatens to undermine it. In real ability, as well as in the variety and excellence of its personal, biographical and literary selections and paragraphs, it is still the undoubted superior of its young rival; but the latter succeeds in infusing a piquancy and personality (so dear to New Yorkers, as to Parisians) into its columns that tell on the subscription list. Americans are nothing if they are not "personal," and he who can procure most of that sort of matter for his columns is sure to make the best race for subscribers.

Neither the *Post* nor *Commercial* are any longer sold on the streets by the boys, and it is only very rarely you can buy them at the stands. Though the *Gazette* professes to take no sides in politics, it was taken under the fostering wing of the *Tribune* on account of the hostility existing between the latter and the *Post*, and it will, therefore, probably be compelled sooner or later to show colors.

On the 1st of July the *Evening Telegram* was started, and in seven weeks reached the respectable figure of 39,400 copies. It was sprightly and cheap (only one cent) and the street opposite its door used to be blocked up with scores and even hundreds of newsboys so that vehicles could not pass. But soon the *Evening News* began to come up, and in a few weeks almost entirely supplanted the *Telegram*. Not one in fifty of the newsboys now carries it. The *News* has half a dozen branch offices throughout the city, boasts that it employs 500 newsboys and has a circulation of over 40,000. Never before did a paper grow up so fungus-like as has the *News* since it threw Ben. Wood overboard and changed to an evening paper. And what is the secret? Murder! "Ere you air—*Evening Daily News*—only a cent! All 'bout th' ex'cushun o' Johnny O'Brien!" One of those brazen-throated members of the Fourth Estate came by the other evening just as I had folded and put in my pocket a copy of the *Gazette*, and thrust a copy of the *News* before me. I replied by showing this my paper. "O, but thur ain't nuthin 'bout murder in that, mister." said he, and then hurried on. Mr. Bartholomew writes for the *News* every evening two or three of the neatest editorials, without exception, that are produced in New York. About every other day, Virginia F. Townshend writes for it a harmlessly "moral" tale, and the rest—it is absolutely nothing but suicides, murders, abductions, and prize fights, and all of them garnished with unctuous head-lines and "glib and oily speech," so as to render them the most attractive possible. And this is the paper that monopolizes ninety five-hundredths of the newsboys of New York from 2 o'clock till dark! The *Post*, *Gazette*, *Telegram*, and others, should glory in the fact that they are not sold in the streets by boys. Indeed, it has come to be little else than a disgrace to any other evening paper to be sold by newsboys. And it furnishes a commentary on the moral and intellectual taste of the city, that every one can apply for himself. It is a pity that the *News* should have been able to insert itself so soon on the penny daily movement, and slime it over with its vileness. QUIGLEY.

Why Grant Took the War Office.

That Mr. Johnson has contemplated serious trouble has been the firm conviction of General Grant and Mr. Stanton for many months. A dozen Senators can bear personal testimony to this. When Stanton was suspended, Mr. Johnson offered the place to Grant for two reasons. If he accepted, the game was to make it appear that the President had the support and countenance of Grant. If he declined, which was hoped, then a man ready and willing to do Mr. Johnson's bidding could be at once installed in Stanton's place. But Grant has fought rebels before, and overmatched them before in strategy. So, on this occasion he at once occupied the position *to prevent the enemy from gaining it*, besides, [illegible] such protests against the President's course as [illegible] when the country sees them, strip the President of the [illegible] seeming support from him. So he himself checkmated if these papers became known. Mr. Johnson tried his old game of suppression, but this, too, has failed, and General Grant to-day is the only man who has his hand upon the throat of this would be assassin, and who, by the aid of all loyal men, will hold him back from his *foul* purposes. —*Cincinnati Gazette*.

The great lake monster seems to have arrived at Manitowoc, as two young ladies there say that they saw something off the mouth of the river, fifty or sixty feet long, and of a dark bluish color.

MINNESOTA.

The Political Situation.

Exciting Local Issues of the Next State Election.

The Railroad Bond Question

The Movement to Enact Prohibitory Liquor Laws.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 25.

POLITICAL.

In addition to the regular party issues which divide Republicanism from Copperhead Democracy everywhere, there are two questions of exciting local interest that must figure largely in the Minnesota State election next November. The first, and by far the most exciting of these, is

THE RAILROAD BOND QUESTION.

In the year 1858, during the notoriously corrupt Democratic administration of Governor Sibley, the people of Minnesota very foolishly allowed themselves to be wheedled by a clique of railroad speculators into voting the issue of $5,000,000 of what were called "Minnesota State railroad bonds" to assist in the prosecution of some of the many brilliant railroad schemes to which the speculative brains of those times so prolifically gave birth. It was intended by the people, and they were made so to understand by the speculators, that the State acted merely as the endorser of the railroad companies to enable them to raise money upon their credit, to procure iron and rolling stock for the roads; that the railroad companies should themselves provide for the payment of the bonds, and that the Treasury of the State should be exonerated from all advances for that purpose. The amended article uses the following language:

"Each company shall make provision for the punctual payment and redemption of all bonds issued and delivered as aforesaid to said company, at a interest which may accrue thereon, in such manner as to exonerate the Treasury of the State from any advances of money for that purpose."

The bonds were delivered to the companies on the condition of grading being completed—$10,000 for each mile of grading. It appears that upon this basis about $2,750,000 of bonds were issued, when the companies threw up their enterprise, leaving the people with some two hundred and fifty miles of graded prairie in return for the indebtedness which they had assumed. No one, we believe, now denies that the whole thing was of the nature of a fraud. The companies, either wilfully or of necessity, failed to carry out their part of the contract, leaving the people burdened with a debt which they had never expected to be called upon to pay, and from which they had derived no tangible benefit. Highly indignant and inflamed at what they naturally conceived to be the sharp practice played upon them, in 1860, they, by a new amendment to the Constitution, provided that

"No law levying a tax or making other provision for the payment of the interest or principal of the bonds denominated 'Minnesota State railroad bonds' shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the state, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting upon the same.

"Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated 'Minnesota State railroad bonds' under *what purports to be an amendment* to Sec. 10 of Article 9 of the Constitution, adopted April 15, 1858, *which is hereby expunged from the Constitution*, saving, excepting and reserving to the State nevertheless, all rights, remedies and forfeitures accruing under said amendment."

This might have been regarded as an initial step towards repudiation, but was in reality no more than a precautionary measure to prevent any sudden recognition by the Legislature, *under lobby influence*, of the validity of the bonds.

Here the matter rested, so far as official action was concerned, until the winter of 1866, when the Legislature provided for a State Commission "to inquire into and report to the next Legislature of this State * * who are the holders of the State railroad seven per cent bonds, * * * the amount due to each holder thereof, and the amount which each *bona fide* holder paid therefor." Generals Hubbard and Tourtelotte, and Hon. John Nichols were appointed such Commissioners, and the report demonstrates that the bonds issued did not cost the original holders in really more than from [illegible] per cent on the dollar.

Governor Marshall, in his annual message of [illegible], used the following language in regard to the bonds:

"Without entering upon a discussion of the general question of legality and validity of the bonds, I assume that the people of Minnesota intend to pay whatever is justly due on the bonds. I apprehend that no citizen of Minnesota will ever be willing to suffer the imputation that the state has repudiated, or will repudiate one dollar of her just obligations. I further assume that our people generally believe that something is due these bonds. Leaving to you—or to future legislation, if you shall not see clearly how to act on the question—the determination of what is justly due on the bonds, I feel it my duty to recommend that the people be saved from taxation to pay the bonds, by pledging the proceeds of the sales of the lands which the State receives for internal improvements, shall be set apart as a *sinking fund* to pay whatever shall ultimately be decided to be due to the holders of these bonds. If a satisfactory adjustment could be made with the bond holders by which they would receive land in exchange for bonds, that would be well; *but I would in any event devote the lands to the payment of the bonds.*"

In accordance with the report of the Commissioners and the Governor's recommendation, a joint committee of both Houses was appointed to consider the subject, and finally brought in a bill entitled "An act to provide a sinking fund for the adjustment of the Minnesota State railroad bonds." The first section of this act provides that the proceeds from the sales of all the lands granted the State by Congress under the act of September 4, 1841, for internal improvements, together with all moneys to be paid into the Treasury by railroad company in lieu of taxes, shall be set apart as a separate fund to be denominated the "State Railroad Bond Sinking Fund." The second section provides that such lands shall be managed in all respects in the same and by the same officers as the common school lands, except that the minimum price for the same shall be three dollars per acre. The third enacts that whenever the said "sinking fund" shall have accumulated the sum of $20,000 (but not oftener than once in each year), due notice will be given by the State Treasurer, who shall invite proposals from the holders of bonds for the surrender of the same in exchange for the money then in the sinking fund. The bids are to be opened and examined by the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer, who shall decide which proposals are the most advantageous, and direct the money, or any part of it, to be paid to the holders, upon the surrender of their bonds. These officers also have the power to reject all proposals and advertise for new. The fourth section provides for the submission of the act to the people in accordance with the terms of the amendment of 1860.

This is a concise history of the "railroad bond question" up to the present date, and thus the matter now stands before the people. The legislative plan of settlement has many and bitter enemies, especially in the rural districts, though, I believe, few are in favor of downright repudiation. The objections to the legislative plan are that it is a covert attempt on the part of the bondholders to secure recognition of the legality of the bonds and their ultimate payment, principal and interest, in full. Its opponents urge the probability of the large bondholders buying up the smaller, and combining to put in no bids for less than par and interest. The plan, they say, is altogether too uncertain and indefinite, and speculative in its nature. They hold that the lands and funds set apart are entirely inadequate to the payment of the bonds with accumulating interest, and that the scheme is simply one to secure the recognition of the validity of the bonds by the people and the ultimate [illegible] of a tax for their liquidation. They urge that the bonds cost the original holders only from 25 to 35 per cent; that second and third parties have bought up all they hold at heavy discounts—ranging frequently as low as 17 per cent of their face, and that, under the circumstances, the State is bound to pay no more than the actual outlay of the parties. The bonds will not become due for sixteen years, and there is ample time for the people to take the initiative and provide some equitable plan for their adjustment and settlement. They claim that the plan now offered was concocted by the Legislature at the instigation of the railroad bond lobby, and is therefore looked upon with suspicion.

For myself I believe there are but an insignificant number of persons in the State who would sanction out-and-out repudiation. The views of Governor Marshall, expressed in his annual message, would not probably be strenuously objected to by the sensible men of either party. The principal disagreement seems to be in regard to the mode of adjustment, and this is a legitimate subject of difference. The fate of the plan now before the people is uncertain; but, even if it is voted down, I am confident the people of Minnesota will ultimately provide some plan for paying what they consider they justly owe on the State railroad bonds.

A number of Republicans (the number of such I trust is small) opposed to the legislative plan, are urging that the Republican State Convention, to meet in September, insert a plank in denunciation of the scheme and its alleged concoctors. It is probable that this demand is dictated more by personal spite than by regard for the party welfare. I cannot see any necessity for party action in the matter at all. In its present shape it is in no way an issue as between Republicans and Democrats, and there is no excuse for dragging that into the Convention. Of the press of the State, the *pros* and *cons* are, I think, about equally divided politically. The *Press*, of this city, the leading Republican organ of the State, is an advocate of the legislative plan; so is the *Pioneer*, leading Democratic organ. The Minneapolis *Tribune* has so far failed to indicate its position, while the vast majority of the country press, of both persuasions, are bitter opponents.

The other local issue to which I alluded at the beginning of this letter, is the question of

A PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

In the last Legislature a strong movement was made by the temperance people of the State to secure the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, which, although not supported by Republicans as a party measure, yet received the votes of many of our members. The Germans, who constitute a large voting element in the Republican party, and who are unanimously opposed to prohibition, [illegible] alarmed at the almost successful attempt, in a strongly Republican Legislature, to put a restraint upon their personal liberty by prohibiting the sale and use of their favorite beverage. These, and others who oppose the enactment of shortsighted and intolerant sumptuary laws on sentimentalism grounds, now demand that the next Republican Convention shall not content itself, like the last, with silence on this question, but that, as a guarantee of future security it shall insert a plank in opposition to prohibitory laws, or, at the very least, it shall nominate a man who, however much of a temperance man on general principles, is opposed to any and all attempts to legislate people into sobriety and virtue. It will be remembered that the Democratic Convention declared distinctly against a prohibitory law, and it is evident that the Democracy count upon this as their most effective weapon in the fall campaign. While I should be sorry to think that there was any large body of Republicans who would be seduced from their party and principles on this issue, I cannot but regard its treatment by the Republican Convention as one of extreme delicacy and importance. I trust none will be so foolish as to endanger the success of important and vital general principles by seeking to elevate a hobby.

BUSINESS IN ST. PAUL

is improving, though still what would be called dull in an ordinary season. The inconvenience occasioned by the flood are being remedied as the water declines, and merchants and shippers are putting themselves in trim for a fine trade, which they expect immediately after harvest. The growth of St. Paul this season has been solid and substantial, and so far quite as large as last year. I noticed many large and expensive buildings, both business blocks and private residences, in progress of erection. The saintly city is evidently prosperous within all her borders. Real estate is high and very firm, with very little margin for speculative movements. The people are anxiously watching the movements in connection with the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad, and hope soon to see arrangements perfected by which work will be immediately commenced on the twenty-mile section between this city and Hastings, which will probably be completed this season. BRUIN.

THE CHOLERA.

Ravages of the Disease in the Papal States.

The cholera has reached the cluster of pleasant little towns adjacent to Albano and Tusculan Hills, in Italy. Albano was particularly crowded with visitors of high and low degree, from the royal family of Naples, and various members of the Roman aristocracy, to the thrifty Jewish salesman from the Ghetto, intent on combining a stroke of business with advantageous change of air. The Pope himself was expected at Castel Gandolfo, which overlooks the lake about a mile from Albano, and preparations had been made for his arrival at the Pontifical Palace there, when it was announced that his Holiness had resolved to remain at the Vatican, and to devote to the relief of sufferers from the cholera in Rome the sum which would have been required for his *villegiatura* in Castel Gandolfo. A letter from Rome, August 9, states:

"On Sunday Albano was overflowing with visitors, there being festivals at Marino on one side, and at Ariccia on the other, with the usual religious ceremonies and profane accompaniments of horse racing, lotteries, and fireworks. These festivities were succeeded by a tremendous pestilential infliction. On Tuesday night cholera broke out in the town with such fury as to give the disease a fulminating character, and while still early on Wednesday morning 117 cases and 15 deaths were already registered in a population of 6,000 souls. I was among the foreign residents in the town at the time, and the first sounds I heard in the morning were those of anxious inquiry and consultation among the groups of people collected at the doors of their houses, and others looking out of windows, occasionally interrupted by the lugubrious chanting of priests, carrying the communion to dying folks. Then came a great bustle of preparation among the families residing in the Via di San Paolo, in which I was staying, and which is the loftiest and healthiest part of Albano. Horses and carriages were hastily brought out, bags and baskets hurriedly tossed into the vehicles, and party after party were soon *en route* for Rome or the neighboring towns. A walk through the streets soon convinced me that the accounts I received had not been exaggerated—the prevailing features of the scene appeared to be the processions of priests with the sacrament and litters conveying the sick to the hospital, and carts conveying the dead to the cemetery. The usual agents in the latter operation, being by no means adequate in number to the amount of doleful work thus devolved upon them, were aided by the soldiers of a company of Zouaves, who had been sent to Albano for change of air after recovery from fever, and who arrived opportunely on the very morning when their aid was so much needed. Telegraphic messages were sent to Rome repeatedly in the course of the day, requesting medical aid, instructions and vehicles. Cardinal Altieri, being Bishop of [illegible], came out from the [illegible] to encourage the [illegible] presence, and take the direction of affairs. In the course of the afternoon many people arrived from Rome, in a state of great anxiety about their families or relatives, whom they had left at Albano, and whom they were desirous of conveying elsewhere as soon as possible. Yesterday morning the dead-carts rolled drearily about the town, stopping here and there to take up rude wooden boxes, rather than coffins, for conveyance to the cemetery at the Madonna della Stella. Many of the shops were shut up, their owners having either died or emigrated. Fruit stalls were abolished, but wine shops were still flourishing."

A letter from Rome, August 10, states that during the preceding twenty four hours the deaths from cholera in Rome were only 13; whereas in Albano, during the three days that the epidemic has raged, there have been about two hundred cases, of which 120 were fatal, 20 cured, and the rest still in danger. It is to be expected that this state of things cannot last long, for the people are dying in all directions. Many of the fugitives bring away the germ of the malady with them, and die wherever they may chance to have taken refuge.

Resolutions of German Citizens of Decatur, Ill., on the Sunday and Temperance Questions.

DECATUR, Ill., August 28.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The Germans of this city held a meeting on the 23d instant, at Macon Hall, for the purpose of endorsing the action of the great German mass meeting of the 17th instant, at the Crosby Opera House in your city. On motion, H. Shlandeman, Esq., was called to the chair; Edward Harpstreit, Joseph Michel, Chas. Ruhl and Martin Forstmyer were elected Vice Presidents, and J. E. Sulzberger, Secretary.

Mr. Shlandeman read the call of the meeting, and made a few remarks on the Sunday question, which were greeted with applause. Messrs. Forstmyer and Hofacker followed, and were frequently applauded.

On motion, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the Chairman, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, On account of a certain party acting against common sense and all ideas of freedom, and through intolerance and religious fanaticism, to interfere with the rights of the citizen, which the Constitution of the glorious Republic guarantees to its inhabitants; and

WHEREAS, We, the American citizens of German descent, are especially suffering under the restrictions of these fanatics in trying to compel us to change our time-honored customs and usages of enjoying ourselves in innocent amusement and recreation, and dictating to us what we should eat and drink and how we ought to celebrate Sunday. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the German citizens of Decatur and vicinity, without regard to party, most heartily endorse the resolutions that were so unanimously adopted at the great meeting in Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, on the 17th inst., and that we pledge ourselves to co-operate with the Germans of Chicago, and to use all honorable means in securing our rights and preserving them.

Resolved, That the Germans of Springfield and Bloomington, and Germans in all parts of the state should, if they agree with the Chicago resolutions, call meetings to endorse them, and thereby assist us in the undertaking.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the city papers, Illinois *Post*, Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, and Chicago TRIBUNE.

On motion, the resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Three cheers were given for the Chicago resolutions and the supporters, and the meeting then adjourned.

J. E. SULZBERGER, Secretary.

Improvements at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., August 23.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The city of Bloomington has a population of 12,000, while the suburb of Normal contains 2,000 inhabitants, and rejoices in the hope of yet being *the* town of Central Illinois.

Notwithstanding other towns of Central Illinois may be improving more rapidly than Bloomington, yet, know ye that this place is not on the standstill, but is driving ahead.

The Chicago, Jacksonville & St. Louis Railroad is rapidly progressing, but about twenty miles now remaining to be completed. The east and west road from Danville, through Bloomington to Pekin, is in the hands of a company of contractors who have built more miles of railroad than any other company in the United States, and who are under contract to complete the road in two years.

The track for a street railway is nearly all laid, and the cars and engine for its use are expected to arrive a few days hence.

Grove and Main streets are being macadamized with La Salle stone.

Our steam fire engine has arrived and is found very useful in amusing the boys these pleasant evenings. Two fires lately occurred, but both buildings were burned down before the steam fire engine arrived on the ground. Two coal shafts are being sunk just west of the town, one being down 150 feet and the other about 60 feet. It is expected to find coal at the depth of about 300 feet.

A great deal of building is going on this summer. Several stores and a large number of substantial brick residences are in process of erection.

Although we have already three large halls for theatrical and similar purposes—enough, one would suppose for a city of this size—yet a building still larger is being erected, which may most properly be called "Varieties," for it is intended to accommodate theatres, circuses, balls, and preaching on Sundays. A Mr. Barber is building a large brick flouring mill. In short, Bloomington means to go ahead and keep pace with the times.

Normal is a very beautiful little village, and is probably the most thoroughly literary place in the State, except Evanston. The Normal University is the pride and boast of Normal. Another University, the Illinois Wesleyan, is situated here on the northern limits of the city of Bloomington, but unless some active exertions are put forth in its behalf, some historian will have an opportunity to chronicle its decline and fall. R. E. M.

The Grain Trade of New York and the West.

[From the Buffalo Commercial, August 26.]

The New York *Shipping List* of the 21st [illegible] has the following in reference to the grain trade in New York and the West:

"No other interest has done so much to build up the commerce of New York, perhaps, as agriculture [illegible]

[illegible] rule of agriculture. A comparison of the grain shipments from Chicago during the past twenty-nine years, with the increase of her wealth and population during the same period, furnishes conclusive proof of this assertion. From only [illegible] bushels of grain shipped from that city in 1838, her exports have grown to 46,[illegible] bushels in the harvest year of 1866-67. In her position as the converging point through which pass the results of the industry of the entire West, she maintains her proud station without a rival, as the largest primary grain depot in the world. When we include the other great cities interested in the grain trade—Milwaukee, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and New York—we obtain a proper estimate of the vast importance of the agriculture of the United States, which in favorable seasons, not only supplies our own population, but furnishes in addition an almost inexhaustible granary for other nations. New York holds the same relation to the sea board that Chicago does to the interior cities. She receives about as much grain as all the other seaport cities combined."

The foregoing was written for the purpose of urging upon the city of New York the importance of providing increased facilities for handling the grain arriving and to arrive at that port. The Atlantic dock with its vast storehouses has been erected for the purpose of storing and handling the grain arriving in New York. The construction of docks, piers and warehouses, commensurate with the wants of the commerce of the leading port of the world is urged. It is a question to be determined in the future whether New York will require increased facilities for handling grain. The question of cheaper transit between the West and the East will need to be solved before it can be at all certain that New York will require more docks and warehouses for handling grain than she now has. The foregoing quotation from the *Shipping List* states the grain trade of Chicago to be in 1866-67 nearly 67,000,000 bushels. The total receipts of grain in New York in 1866 were only 44,118,005 bushels, and in 1865 only 38,339,705 bushels. These figures present alarming facts for the city of New York. The grain trade of that city in 1865 was 38,896,965 bushels less, and in 1866, 22,618,655 bushels less than the single port of Chicago in 1866-67. The grain trade of all other lake cities, including Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan, Green Bay, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky and Cleveland, and from twenty two to twenty-eight million bushels of the grain trade of Chicago, finds a market at other points than New York! These facts will not give much encouragement for New York to extend her warehouse facilities, or her docks for the purpose of handling the grain trade of the West.

The *Shipping List* has taken strong ground in favor of improved facilities of transit from the lakes to the Hudson River. Most of the New York journals contend that the present facilities of transit are ample for many years to come. They favor a constitutional provision inhibiting the expenditure of any money for augmenting the capacity of the public works of the State. This, in effect, is an inhibition upon cheaper transportation, and a bid for the encouragement of rival routes of communication from the West to the seaboard and foreign markets. If these journals persist in the advocacy of such a policy of inaction, and if that policy shall be adopted for the next twenty years, we say New York city will not require any more grain warehouses than she now has. Her present facilities will be ample for twenty years to come.

The city of New York has had the proud pre-eminence of being much the largest grain receiving port in the United States. That time is now passed, and she no longer holds that position. One single lake port now receives 22,618,655 bushels more grain than New York! Would she regain the position she once had, her public journals must tack ship and favor cheaper transit from the lakes to the Hudson River. Augmented capacity on the Erie Canal will accomplish the desired end. The West will cheerfully pay for cheaper facilities of transit by contributing the business that will produce the revenue to pay for them; but rely upon it the West will not contribute its business without those facilities, and simply to pay the mortgage of one hundred millions of dollars which some of our Constitution-tinkers are attempting to put upon the future canal revenues. This policy carried out will entail upon the State the loss of both revenue and trade, and direct taxation would then have to be resorted to, but with diminished ability to meet it. Then New York City could dispense with some of the grain warehouses she now has, for she would have but little use for them.

A BOLD FORGERY.

A Madison Bank "Stuck" for $7,000—The Pious Dodge Resorted to.

[From the Madison Journal, Aug. 28.]

Some two weeks ago a man calling himself A. Burns, about thirty-five years of age, say six feet high, slender built but broad shouldered, short auburn hair, inclined to curl, whiskers [illegible] eyes blue, a peculiar long, loping step, and [illegible] generally small, teeth good, inclined to talk considerably, and using some expressions indicating that he had been brought up in Southern Illinois or Indiana, made his appearance in the thriving village of Mazomanie, in this county. Putting on "the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," after remaining in town long enough to get his bearings and learn where and how it was best to strike, he assumed the *role* of a Baptist clergyman without any present charge, and introduced himself to the minister of that denomination and some of the "brethren." He put on a sanctimonious expression, showed a number of theological works in his trunk, and so demeaned himself as to deceive even the very elect. Here-ceived and accepted an invitation to preach on Sunday the 18th, and delivered two discourses, preaching with great unction, so that his voice could be heard afar off, and although there were more sound than substance about what he said, still it was not suspected that he was an impostor. Having thus prepared the way, he proceeded to business. He had to some way—rather an uncommon occurrence for a Western minister, which we do not know he explained—become possessed of quite a sum of money which he wanted to invest. He had arranged to purchase a farm, which unfortunately had a small patch of hops on it, and so scrupulous was he, so "unco guid," that he could not think of buying it without stipulating that the value should be deducted from the price of the land and that the hops should be extirpated by the roots. He also made the acquaintance of Major Jesse S. Miller, formerly of the Eleventh Regiment, and negotiated to go into partnership with him in rebuilding a planing mill and sash factory burned out there some time since and go into manufacturing. He had no currency, however, to use for this purpose, and wished to come to Madison to procure available funds in exchange for some drafts which he had. Accordingly, Major Miller gave him a letter of introduction to an old comrade of his connected with one of our mercantile establishments, requesting him to identify him at the bank, and render him what aid he could in transacting his business.

Thus equipped, Mr. Burns came to this city on the night of the 19th, registered his name at the American House, and the next morning went in call on the gentleman to whom he had a letter. He, supposing all was right, went with him to the First National Bank, and introduced him as a friend. Mr. Clark, the teller of the bank, was absent, and Mr. G. A. Mason, the cashier, was at the desk. Burns presented five drafts, of $3,000 each, purporting to be drawn by the First National Bank of Centreville, Iowa, upon the Tenth National Bank of New York, and asked for $7,000 in currency thereon, saying that he would leave the balance, $8,000, for some days, to his credit, not even wishing a certificate of deposit. Mr. Mason scrutinized the drafts and listened to the conversation between the stranger and his endorser, and concluded all was right. The stranger took his money, chatted awhile with his new acquaintance, and, saying he would see him again, made his way to the depot, and, as has since appeared, left on the noon train for the East, to be seen in these parts no more, unless brought back in an officer's hands.

On Saturday, the First National officers received a despatch from New York that the drafts which they had cashed were forgeries. They immediately set to work to investigate the matter and ascertain the facts stated above. They immediately set officers on the track of the swindler and have widely distributed circulars, offering a reward of $2,500 for the detection of the forger and recovery of the money—$500 for the detection of the forger, $2,000 for the recovery of the money.

It has been ascertained that prior to establishing his base of operations in Mazomanie, the rascal made an [illegible] at Fort Atkinson, under the guise of a Methodist preacher, but could find no one to identify him.

"A. Burns" has added another interesting chapter to the history of crime, and bled some of our best men pretty freely. There are, of course, all sorts of surmises as to the connections and motives of the forger, but we do not think it best to refer to the most common supposition here. The officers and stockholders of the First National have the hearty sympathy of the community in their losses, accompanied by the earnest hope that they may succeed in catching and punishing the rascal who has swindled them.

The Princess of Salm-Salm.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The Turkish word "bosh" contemptuously indicates what in our own most familiar vernacular is expressed by the classical syllable "blowing." There has been a great deal of this in the newspapers relative to the lady who figures in Mexico as the "Princess Salm-Salm"—her proper matrimonial title, by the way; for she was lawfully married, nearly five years ago, to a German Prince of the higher house of Salm, a small principality in North Germany. In the eleventh century this very small princedom divided into two branches. The elder, distinguished by the duplex title of Salm Salm, retained the territory on the eastern frontier of Lorraine, and the younger took Lower Salm, in Luxemburg, both on the left bank of the Rhine, and, we need scarcely add, now annexed to Prussia.

To the elder, or Salm-Salm branch, belongs the Counts of Salm-Hoogstraeten, a prolific race, and the Princes of Salm-Kyrbourg and Salm-Hortsmar. The junior branch are the Princes and Altgraves of Salm-Reifferscheidt-Krautheim and Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck, all these grandly-titled people having so little real or personal property that they mainly depend upon what they can pick up by marrying ambitious young women who desire to exchange wealth for title, and upon what they can pick up in the military and civil service of Prussia, Saxony and Austria.

The elder branch, the veritable representative of the Salm-Salm, is the high and mighty Alfred-Constantine-Alexandre Ange-Marie, born on December 26, 1814, who, besides being a wild grave and a rhin grave, is Prince of Ahaus and Bocholt, Duke of Hoogstraeten, Lord of Fenestrange-Anholt and Loon-op-Zand, hereditary member of the Prussian Chamber of Nobles, &c. His family residence is at Anholt, near Bocholt, in Westphalia, a splendiferous town with a population of nearly 2,000 men, women and children.

The Prince himself has a large small family of eleven sons and daughters, besides several uncles and aunts, nephews and nieces, a small army of cousins, and one brother, viz, Prince-Felix-Constantine-Alexander-John-Nepomucene, who was born on Christmas Day, 1828, and served in the Federal army during the late war, where, we believe, he obtained the rank of Brevet Brigadier General. He visited Washington very frequently during the war, and [illegible] here, on the 30th of August, 1862, (according to the record in the *Almanach de Gotha*,) he married "Agnes, born [illegible] 1840, daughter of [illegible] Le Clerq." This is the lady about whose adventures in Mexico the papers have written and published so much "bosh."

After our civil war was stopped out, the little Prince of Salm-Salm betook himself to Mexico, where Maximilian gave him employment and treated him with kindness and generosity—the latter being highly necessary, for it is to be feared that, though a great-uncle Prince by birth, his Serene Highness had scarcely any pecuniary means by which to obtain mere subsistence, and nothing of maintaining the dignity of his rank. His wife, we understand, did her way to audiences with Juarez and Escobedo, whom she unsuccessfully prayed to spare Maximilian's life, and her own husband is now in jeopardy, as he is the accused charged with having been one of Maximilian's officers.

The Princess of Salm-Salm, a very pretty little woman, now in her twenty-seventh year, is not "an American lady," though her maiden name LeClerq. Her father, who resided in Canada for several years, bore a very different surname, and is a Canadian in the British service. Previous to his residence in Canada he served in the East Indies, where his daughter was born, her mother being a half-caste Hindoo. This is pretty clear, from these premises, that the Princess Salm-Salm is not, and claims to be, a niece of President Johnson.

Ten years ago she arrived in Philadelphia, with "a plentiful scarcity" of money, owning, indeed, only the clothes which she wore. Her story, which there is no ground to discredit, is that her father having treated her so very harshly as to make her unhappy, she had fled from Canada. At that time, according to the date of her birth in the *Almanach de Gotha*, Miss Agnes Le Clerq (as she called herself,) wanted some months of sweet seventeen, but she looked three or four years older. She left Philadelphia early in 1858, and joined a traveling circus, where she soon became a sort of "star."

She married one of the horse-riders of the company, by whom she had one child. Inasmuch as she married her present husband spouse in 1862, it is to be presumed that her first husband died. The Princess is very active in mind and body, capable of enduring privation and fatigue, quick at repartee, lively in conversation, and easy in her manners. She speaks French fluently, having learned the language in Canada. Should her husband escape from the peril that now threatens him, there is no doubt but the Emperor of Austria will amply reward him and his wife for their exertions and sympathy for his brother, the late Archduke Maximilian.

News of Authors and Forthcoming Books.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Mrs. Stowe has already sent to the press large installments of her new work, which is to be a sort of chronicle of old-time life in a New England village, fifty or sixty years ago. Some of the characters are said to be as graphically depicted as those in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Miss Craik, who made such a decided success some years ago with Emily Chester, has a new novel in press, called "Opportunity." Holmes is busy on the romance of the life of his "Guardian Angel," which is to be published in book form in November. A handsome sum has been paid to him by an English publisher for advance sheets, and the novel will appear in London the same day it is issued complete in Boston.

Owen Meredith has sent over the advance sheets of his new volume of poems to American publishers.

Browning is putting the last polish to a new Romance in Verse, having hidden himself away in a little French hamlet for the purpose. He promises his London and Boston publishers to be ready for them in October.

Emerson, whose recent volume of poems, "May Day and Other Pieces," has not lessened but rather increased his fame as a poet, is getting ready for a course of lectures to be read in Boston sometime this fall. The lectures will be mainly those of a Sunday course last year, and will be repeated as an evening course by request.

Whittier, who has been spending so many summer days by the sea this year, gives no signs of a new volume, but "Snow Bound," and his "Tent on the Beach," have by this time reached a sale together of over fifty thousand. The illustrated "Snow Bound," will be the gift-book of the year. All the drawings are authentic, and one depicting a real scene in the poem.

Parton is among the Vermont hills, finding more papers for the *Atlantic* Monthly. His next contribution will appear in the October number, and is an elegant appeal for an international copyright.

Bayard Taylor is visiting his friends in Germany this summer, but spends most of his time in literary work. He is translating Goethe's "Faust" amid the scenes of the great poem, and drawing inspiration for the work from the author's own country. His work is also engaged on a series of papers, entitled "By-Ways of Europe," which are to appear in the *Atlantic* shortly.

Hale, who has the front rank as a story-teller, will follow up his "Man Without a Country," and "My Double," with other good things, during the coming season, for the readers of the *Atlantic*.

Matthew Arnold's "New Poems" have been printed, and will, we presume, be published in a few days on this side of the Atlantic.

Dickens is collecting for the "Diamond Edition" of his works several articles hitherto not brought together in any edition of his writings, either in England or America.

Agassiz is superintending the illustrations for his "Journey in Brazil," the work is now all written and in the printer's hands.

Shocking Tragedy at Saratoga, New York.

[From the Saratogian, August 27.]

A young man from Hudson, N. J., named J. Theodore Jones, was shot dead about ten o'clock on Sunday morning, in the [illegible] Hotel, in this village, by the keeper of the billiard room, William J. Kirtley, widely known as Jack Kirtley.

It appears that Jones, in company with three companions, arrived here on the [illegible] about an hour previous to the occurrence [illegible] which cost him his life. All the party were more or less intoxicated, and excited [illegible] by their "skylarking" [illegible] Shortly after reaching the [illegible] they went into the boot room, where [illegible] amused himself in handling some of the brushes—in one instance offering to [illegible] a gentleman's face, whose boots were being blacked. This was, doubtless [illegible] sport. Subsequently Kirtley came in, took a seat to have his boots blacked, and had his cane across his knees. Jones [illegible] up to him and snatched the cane, which Kirtley requested him to hand back. After some parleying, Jones returned the cane, stepping between the porter and Kirtley, and at the same time laid both hands on Kirtley's feet and impudently put his face close to Kirtley's. Kirtley pushed Jones away, when the latter slapped him in the face. Kirtley then followed him toward the wall. Jones put his hand behind him, while retreating, as though about to draw a weapon, at the same time exclaiming, "G— d—n you," when Kirtley drew his pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in the right side of Jones' neck, under the angle of the jaw, in the vicinity of the jugular vein. Jones fell instantly, and made no other motion after being shot, and in five minutes had ceased to breathe.

As soon as Jones fell, Kirtley said he must have shot a man—where is Mr. L[illegible]? He then went in search of Mr. L[illegible], and finding him at his office, returned soon after with the room clerk, Mr. Brown. He was arrested immediately by Deputy Sheriff S. May, and taken to the lock up, followed by a large and excited crowd.

Jones was about twenty-two years of age, and was deputy jailor of the Hudson county (New Jersey) jail. His person was searched by the officers, but no weapon was found upon him. There was a pocket in his pantaloons behind, but it contained only money. He had an ordinary three-bladed knife in one of his pockets.

Kirtley is a young man, some twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, and came from Baltimore to this place. He says he fired the pistol, supposing from Jones' movements that he was feeling for a weapon, and that it went off by accident. The parties were entire strangers to each other.

The Crops of 1867.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

It is yet too early to make anything like accurate calculations as to the amount of the crops of this season. The effect of the drought on the Western corn, and of the army worm on the Southern cotton, is yet very uncertain. A rough guess may, however be made, which will give some general idea of the amount of our agricultural products. Something of this kind is done by the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, which is ordinarily very well informed on such subjects. It compiles the following table:

	Crops in 1866.	Estimated crops 1867.
Cotton, bales	4,575,000	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	173,184,000	[illegible]
Corn	880,759,000	[illegible]
Rye	21,101,380	[illegible]
Oats	173,843,186	[illegible]
Barley	15,895,818	[illegible]
Buckwheat	17,871,815	[illegible]
Potatoes	111,165,867	[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	480,681,375	[illegible]
Cheese	100,000,000	[illegible]
Rice	187,167,032	[illegible]
Tobacco	461,220,464	[illegible]
Cane sugar	239,000,000	[illegible]
Hay, tons	14,866,646	[illegible]

According to this table our agricultural products will be about fifty per cent larger than in the very prosperous season of 1860. If we compare values, the result is still more favorable for 1867. The greatest increase of course, has been in the price of cotton, which is nearly all the more important products. [illegible] more now than in 1860. [illegible] basis. In spite of protracted drought in the Atlantic slope, of the army worm in the Southern States, or dry weather in the interior, and of the disturbed and unsettled condition of ten States, we are [illegible] yield of the great staples which will prevent famine and serious suffering during the coming season in the Southern States, and will make the more prosperous States of the North and West better able to bear the burdens of an unnecessarily oppressive [illegible].

Death of Velpeau, the Eminent Surgeon.

A cable despatch announces the death of Alfred Armand Louis Marie Velpeau, the distinguished French surgeon, who was born at Breche, Department of [illegible], May 18, 1795, and was brought up by his father, who was a farrier. [illegible] himself, almost without [illegible] writing, and some of the [illegible] medicine, and acquired a [illegible] tation among the peasantry by [illegible] tunate cures, he was enabled, by the [illegible] neighbor, to study [illegible] Tours. By strict economy and [illegible] of certain prizes, he [illegible] enough to support himself [illegible] way at Paris where he was [illegible] In 1830 he became surgeon to the [illegible] *Pitié*, in 1834 a member of the [illegible] Medicine, in 1835 Professor of [illegible] Surgery, and [illegible] in the Institute. [illegible] made Commander of the [illegible]. His clinical lectures at the [illegible] are among the most [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] Legion of Honor have been [illegible] author of [illegible] works of a valuable [illegible] character.

[illegible]

IMPEACHMENT.

The Course of Procedure.

[From the New York Tribune.]

[illegible] for which an officer may be [illegible] "treason, bribery, and other [illegible] and misdemeanors." High [illegible] misdemeanors are not defined by [illegible] Constitution, and in determining what [illegible] recourse must be had to parliamentary practice and the common law. Of [illegible] range of offences embraced under [illegible] is pretty comprehensive; and it [illegible] said in brief that many crimes [illegible] indictable by law, and many [illegible] political character, are held [illegible] and that in none of the [illegible] impeachment, which have thus far [illegible] in the United States, except that [illegible] Humphreys, of Tennessee, who was [illegible] of treason in 1862, have any of the [illegible] based upon statutable offences. [illegible] must be presented by the [illegible] Representatives, and tried by the [illegible]. Any member of the House may [illegible] proceedings, either by offering a [illegible] of accusation or moving [illegible] appointment of a Committee of [illegible]. If the House adopt the [illegible] a committee is appointed to proceed [illegible] bar of the Senate and demand [illegible] body shall take order for the appearance of the accused to answer to the impeachment which the House [illegible] in proper time. The House then [illegible] upon the articles, forwards [illegible] Senate by the hands of a committee [illegible] appoints a day for the trial [illegible] is served by the Sergeant-at-Arms. When the President is tried, [illegible] Constitution provides that the [illegible] Justice shall preside. On [illegible] the Senate resolves itself [illegible] of Impeachment; the Senators [illegible] sworn to do impartial justice [illegible] to the Constitution and laws of [illegible] States; the managers appointed [illegible] to conduct the prosecution in [illegible] attend, and the accused is summoned to appear and plead. If he does not [illegible] is at *parte*. Both sides may be [illegible] counsel. The accused is entitled to [illegible] the charges, and must be allowed [illegible] prepare an answer. The House of [illegible] may then file a replication [illegible] answer, and *after* that a day is assigned [illegible] the trial. The subsequent proceedings are conducted substantially as in [illegible] courts. The managers open the [illegible] witnesses are then examined under the usual rules of evidence, and both sides are fully heard [illegible]. When Associate Justice [illegible] the United States Supreme Court, [illegible] impeached for official misconduct in [illegible] Senate Chamber was elaborately [illegible] for the accommodation of spectators [illegible] trial lasted nearly four weeks, [illegible] seven days being occupied in argument. At the close, the Senate votes upon [illegible] the charges separately, two thirds [illegible] required to convict. If the accused is [illegible] guilty, the Senate fixes the [illegible] which cannot extend [illegible] than removal from office, [illegible] disqualification to hold any [illegible] trust, honor, or emolument under [illegible] States. Of course, there is no [illegible] from the verdict, nor can the President [illegible] his pardoning power to remit the [illegible].

[illegible] attempt was made by John Minor [illegible] others to obtain the impeachment [illegible] President Tyler in 1843, but the House of Representatives refused by a large majority [illegible] appoint a Committee of Inquiry. [illegible] impeachments before the United [illegible] have then been extremely rare, [illegible] having been only six, we believe, in [illegible] history, and in only two of these [illegible] conviction obtained.

SAD SUICIDE.

[illegible] Young Widow Takes Poison and Dies.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 28.]

[illegible] we have to chronicle the case of [illegible] being who has winged her flight [illegible] selfish world to the land of the [illegible] in the person of Mrs. Amanda Hampton, a young lady of slender form and [illegible] who died yesterday under [illegible] circumstances: At a quarter past [illegible] o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Dr. O'Reilly had returned from his [illegible] was about to start on his [illegible] a servant came to entreat him [illegible] immediately in to Mrs. Templeton's [illegible] Morgan street, between Eighth [illegible] to see Miss Minnie, who had [illegible]. The Doctor complied with the [illegible] and repaired to the house. He [illegible] the young lady lying prostrate and in [illegible] condition, and expressed his belief that she [illegible] poisoned. Members of the family present [illegible] astonished manner, replied: "Poisoned! With what?" To which the Doctor [illegible] with prussic acid. The family replied that there was not such poison in the house, and that she had not been out of the [illegible] whole day.

[illegible] Doctor reasserted his statement, and [illegible] she would be dead in a few minutes, [illegible] interference would be in vain, but [illegible] went to send for the family physician, Doctor Barnes, who came in a few [illegible] *infaustus mortis*, and in a moment [illegible] expired. As stated, she was a [illegible] young widow of twenty summers, [illegible] Cincinnati, and married in Memphis [illegible] she was 17 years of age. Her husband [illegible] Louisville a year after, since [illegible] she has lived with her mother, [illegible] Templeton, who now resides on Morgan street, between Eighth and Ninth. Her step[illegible] learned that in the morning from [illegible] she had been carrying on business [illegible] a photographer. She was the first [illegible] her as he approached the house [illegible] open arms, having always been his [illegible].

[illegible] only cause for the rash act (if it be a [illegible]) is on account of the severe illness of her mother. Just before dinner she seemed [illegible], and said she feared she would [illegible] without a mother, but after that [illegible] she intended going to the doctor's [illegible] to get some medicine for the [illegible]. She ate her dinner as cheerfully as usual, and retired up stairs. [illegible] course of fifteen minutes the [illegible] went up and found her [illegible] in an insensible condition, and [illegible] she had a fit, called the doctor. [illegible] of poison could be found in the [illegible] her person. After her death, [illegible] looked over one of his boxes that [illegible] chemicals in, and found that a bottle [illegible] cyanate of potassium was missing. This drug acts the same as prussic [illegible] and required the same treatment.

Schuyler Colfax.

Yonkers (N. Y.) *Statesman* says: There [illegible] man, however, on whom the eyes of [illegible] have for some time been turned [illegible] interest, and that interest in [illegible] every day, the more his character [illegible] actions have been scrutinized. This man [illegible] Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. As a Congressman and Speaker of the House he has [illegible] mark at once so palpably that [illegible] fail to see it. There is a freshness [illegible] spoken honesty of principle and love [illegible] Union about him, which has drawn the [illegible] of hosts of Union men towards him. [illegible] is clear and his heart is sound, and [illegible] illustrates the powers of the one and [illegible] impulses of the other toward the one [illegible] object—the securing the legitimate [illegible] of the victory of the Union over rebellion. As Speaker of the House he has [illegible] that he is possessed of executive [illegible] of the highest order, and in all other [illegible] he presents himself before the country as one on whom the mantle of Lincoln [illegible] fall. For masterly summings up of [illegible] issues of the day, his various short [illegible] which have been published, have [illegible] been surpassed. Terse, pointed, yet [illegible] bitter, but with a vein of kind feeling [illegible] opponents in error, they continually [illegible] us of Abraham Lincoln. The Republican party can trust, with unlimited [illegible] confidence, Schuyler Colfax to maintain [illegible] principles, in all their integrity, at all [illegible] and under all circumstances. [illegible] adherence to that freedom, which [illegible] loves with so great a love, [illegible] into the vindication of which, [illegible] his first appearance in public life, he [illegible] thrown all his heart and soul with all [illegible] peculiarly characteristic of his nature, is impossible with Schuyler Colfax. [illegible] contemplating his whole public course, we [illegible] that all, even his political opponents, [illegible] feel instinctively that he would make [illegible] President. In that word, good, is [illegible] up what the nation needs in a President, [illegible] what it lost in the death of President [illegible], but would again recover with [illegible] Colfax in the Presidential chair.

Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette* nominates [illegible] Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for President, [illegible] Senator Creswell, for Vice President. [illegible] Oregon *Enterprise* has the name of Schuyler Colfax at the head of its columns for President. Should he be nominated he would receive almost the unanimous vote of the Pacific States.

Napoleon's Fete Day—A Brilliant Celebration—Paris Unusually Crowded and Gay.

Napoleon's *fete* day was observed with the [illegible] enthusiasm and much splendor, in [illegible], on the 16th of August. [illegible] crowds in the streets and suburbs [illegible] extraordinary, as, in addition to the [illegible] population of the capital, the Universal Exhibition furnished a very considerable [illegible], while the arrivals by the [illegible] ways during the week were estimated at upwards of four hundred thousand persons. As the visits of so many sovereigns and princes had gradually supplied Paris with the flags of almost every [illegible] nation, the principal thoroughfares [illegible] present an elegant and variegated appearance.

[illegible] Scarcely had the cannon of the Invalides [illegible] announced, at six in the morning, that the [illegible] fete had commenced, when a distribution of alms and provisions was made in all [illegible] arrondissements to such of the inhabitants, aged and necessitous, as required assistance.

[illegible] The old soldiers of the First Empire, in [illegible] curious uniforms, walked round the [illegible] Place Vendome.

After the mass the theatres were opened [illegible] the public. The people crowded the gardens. There were amusements out doors [illegible] consisting of every sort—military displays and fireworks in the evening.

[illegible] the time approached for the fireworks, the Empress appeared for a moment, with [illegible] other ladies, at the balcony of the [illegible] window of the Palace, overlooking [illegible] garden, and was loudly cheered. After [illegible] display, repeated cries of "Vive l'Imperatrice!" again induced her Majesty to come forward and salute the vast crowd below.

Strikes in Europe.

[From the London Economist.]

Since the change of the law in France strikes have been of constant occurrence, but [illegible] of them have been amicably arranged [illegible] the State authorities. It is much to the credit of the French authorities that an application on the part of either the employers [illegible] employed for permission to hold a meeting has often led to friendly mediation. In [illegible] the provisions of the Industrial Code [illegible] enforced twenty-nine times between 1864 and 1865, but in many of these proceedings [illegible] commenced, and either failed or were [illegible] and dropped. The strikes, which were [illegible] of them seem to have seldom been of [illegible] magnitude; there were only five great [illegible] in the twenty years, and the longest [illegible] of them had lasted was ten days. [illegible] in one of these cases 1,500 factory hands [illegible] work; in other, nearly 800. The [illegible] in Italy have occurred in Piedmont, [illegible]

none of the Piedmontese strikes lasted any longer time. The carpenters and joiners of Turin struck for higher wages in 1860 and 1863, but both times unsuccessfully; the masons and bricklayers of Turin struck in 1861; and the woollen weavers of Biella struck for eighteen days in 1864, but accepted an arrangement. In Genoa the porters of the free port struck to keep up their monopoly, and "were allowed to carry their point through the weakness and want of decision of the municipality." In Denmark there was a strike of the carpenters and bricklayers of Copenhagen for an increase of 44 per day in their wages. The masters refused to grant the increase, and after the strike had lasted six weeks the men, finding their private resources exhausted, returned gradually to their work. On this the masters spontaneously conceded half the demand, and any rottenness that might have existed in industrial state of Denmark was happily removed. It must, of course, be remembered that in all these countries perfect freedom of combination, if it exists at all, is quite of a modern growth. What will be the result of relaxing the laws against strikes may not appear from any statement of the result of former severity. But it is significant of an altered tone of public feeling that these relaxations should have occurred at a time when the abuse of strikes is so much felt, and that it has been thought right to take a step toward liberty even when there was such a tendency to license.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 29.

The Money market was variously reported to-day. In some quarters business was very quiet, and the shipments of Currency to the interior were less than on yesterday, while elsewhere the opposite was stated. In the aggregate the volume of business was about the same as on yesterday, and the general features of the market presented no special change. The failure of the express to connect at some point East delayed the arrival of several of the institutions who relied on remittances that ought to have been received this morning. Currency was for the moment very scarce, and in order to meet Clearing House balances, some sales of Exchange were made at a marked concession.

The discount market is ruling quite easy, and depositors in good standing are readily accommodated. The bank rate is steady at 10 per cent, and in the open market the rates of interest are 12 to [illegible] per cent.

New York funds were very flat in the forenoon, and we hear of transactions as low as [illegible] discount between banks. After the balances at the Clearing House were settled, the feeling was firmer, and sales were made at [illegible] discount. The counter rates were [illegible] discount buying and par selling. Buffalo and Oswego bills are quoted at [illegible] off.

For some time past it was understood that the preparatory steps were being taken to organize another Savings' Bank in this city, under a charter obtained some years ago from the Legislature. The organization is now complete; $100,000 of the $500,000 capital—limited to $1,000,000, has been paid up, and the new concern commences business with the following officers:

President—J. V. Clark (of J. V. Clark & Co., wholesale grocers).

Vice President—Redmond Prindiville, Thomas H. Beebe (President of the Prairie Lumber Company).

Cashier—Hamilton B. Dox (late Cashier of the Union Stock Yard Bank).

Directors—Philip Conley (formerly Collector of Port), Thomas Lonergan (of Lonergan and Jones, wholesale cloth dealers), Andrew McNally, [illegible] Wheeler & Co., John Reid (of Reid, [illegible] & Co., packers), C. C. Copeland (lawyer), L. Garrity (wholesale [illegible]), and Michael Keeley.

The bank will do a general savings business in Foreign Exchange, sell foreign passage tickets, and do a regular commercial banking business, making loans on produce and other [illegible] securities. It will be temporarily located in the "[illegible] Building," corner of Clark and South Water streets, until more eligible quarters can be obtained in a more central location, and will commence business on September 15th.

It will be remembered by many of our merchants and shippers that the freight depot of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Sarnia, C. W., was destroyed by fire, including a large loss on the property of [illegible], to which happened to be stored there at the time. In order to provide against any loss from such cause in the future, the Grand Trunk Company have effected an insurance of $[illegible] in gold on all freight while stored in their depots. The following letter from C. J. Brydges, Manager of the road, will be read with interest:

OFFICE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, MONTREAL, August, 1867.

I have now to inform you that the Company have effected an insurance to the amount of [illegible] dollars ($[illegible]) in gold against loss by fire upon all freight in their charge [illegible] whether in warehouse or cars. [illegible]

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Flour was active and firm. Wheat was active on Red and [illegible] on Spring. Corn showed an improvement of [illegible] on No. 1 and [illegible] other grades. Oats were active and [illegible] higher. Rye advanced [illegible], with a good demand. Barley active and higher. Pork [illegible]. Lard firmer but quiet. Lake Freights quiet and firm. Timothy Seed in good demand.

Gold was easier. The market opened at 141[illegible], declined to 141[illegible], and closed at 141[illegible]. The following quotations were received by Boyd Brokers:

[illegible]

...PRESIDENT.

...of Procedure.
...the New York Tribune.]
...which an officer may be
...ment Secretary, and other
...documents are not defined by
...Constitution, but they must
...and be had to perils-
...and the common law. Of
...and the Senate, the Consti-
...is very comprehensive; and it
...ly provides for that many
...ssible by law, and many
...ssential character, are left
...Jefferson's officers.
...Princess of Salm-Salm, a very
...ilvia's woman, now in New York,
...rest, is not "an American lady" by
...maiden name Lothrop. Her father
...resided in Canada for several years
...very different surname, and as a Cana-
...dence in Canada he served in the
...ollege, where his daughter was born.
...mother being a full-blooded Indian
...pretty clear, from these premises, that
...Princess Salm-Salm is an Indian girl,
...a niece of President Johnson.

...Ten years ago she arrived in Philadel-
...with a German husband, now in prison
...ing, indeed, only the clothes which she
...wore. Her story, which there is no reason
...to discredit, is that her father is now very
...and her avery harshly as to make home
...happy. she had fled from Canada to
...time, according to the date of her pass-
...the Government of Canada (4,000 dollars
...(as she called herself) wanted to
...of several years, but she looked then
...four years older. She left Philadelphia
...in 1868, and joined a travelling troupe of
...she remained a sort of "star" for a
...single port of Chicago in 1869-67. The grain
...Chicago, the inhabitants of which
...wankee, Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan,
...Green Bay, Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky and
...Cleveland, and from these ports two hundred
...eight million bushels of the grain trade of
...ing principally to market purchases for
...New York! These facts will not give much
...encouragement for New York to extend her
...harbor accommodations, or her docks and
...purpose of handling the grain trade of the
...port.

...The *Shipping List* has taken strong ground
...of any improved water communication
...from the lakes to the Hudson River. Most
...of the New York journals contend that the
...Erie Canal is sufficient for the commerce of
...many years to come. They favor a consti-
...tutional provision prohibiting the expenditure
...of any money for augmenting the ca-
...pacity of the public works of the State.
...This, in effect, is an inhibition upon cheap
...transportation, and a bid for the encourage-
...ment of rival routes of communication from
...the West to the seaboard and foreign mar-
...kets. If those journals persist in the advo-
...cacy of such a policy, and if that policy shall be adopted for the next twenty
...years, we say New York city will not require
...any more grain warehouses than she now
...has. Her present facilities will be ample
...for twenty years to come.

The city of New York has had the proud pre-eminence of being much the largest grain receiving port in the United States. That time is now passed, and she no longer holds that position. Her receipts of grain now receive 32,615,000 bushels more grain than New York! Would she regain the position she once had, she must, public opinion must tack ship and favor cheaper transit from the interior to the Hudson River. Her present capacity on the Erie Canal will accomplish the desired end. The West will cheerfully pay the tolls for cheaper transit by contributing the business that will produce the revenue required for them; but pay upon it she West will not contribute its business without those facilities, and simply to pay the annual interest on a hundred millions of dollars which some of our Constitutional lawyers are ready to put upon the future canal revenues. The lofty carried out will entail upon the State the loss of much grain as all the other canal cities combined.

The foregoing was written for the purpose of urging upon the city of New York the importance of providing for the speedy handling the grain arriving and to arrive at that port. The Atlantic dock which is now nearly completed has been erected for the purpose of storing and handling the grain from the British service. Previous to the existence in Canada he served in the militia, of which his daughter was born, and his mother being a full-blooded Indian, pretty clear, from these premises, that Princess Salm-Salm is an Indian girl, and a niece of President Johnson.

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...years, we say New York city will not require
...any more grain warehouses than she now
...has. Her present facilities will be ample
...for twenty years to come.

...Saturday, the First National officers re-
...ceived a despatch from New York that the
...drafts which they had sent were forgeries.
...They immediately set to work to investigate
...the matter and ascertain the facts stated
...above. They then sent a description of the
...person of the swindler and have widely dis-
...tributed circulars, offering a reward of $5,000
...for the detection of forger or forgers and
...of the money—$500 for the detection of the
...forger, $5,000 for the recovery of money.

It has been ascertained that prior to establishing the line of operations in Manchester, the rascal went to Montreal, Canada, under the guise of a Manchester merchant, and would find no trouble in identifying him.

"A Burns" has added another interesting chapter to the history of crime, and that sons of our best men pretty freely. There are, of course, all sorts of surprises as to the corrections and motives of the rogues, and we do not think it best to refer to the most conspicuous exhibitions of the kind. Bankers and stockholders of the First National have the hearty sympathy of the community in their losses, accompanied by the earnest hope that they may succeed in catching and punishing the rascal who robbed them.

The Princess of Salm-Salm.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

The Turkish word "bosh" conspicuously indicates what in our country is known as "humbug." There has been a great deal of this in the newspapers relative to the late visit of Maximilian to Mexico as the "Princess Salm-Salm," her proper title being Mrs. Agnes Leclerc Joy, for she was lawfully married, nearly five years ago, to a German Prince of the highest rank of any living outside of royalty in Germany. In the seventh century the very ancient family was divided into two branches. The elder, distinguished by the Jupiter title of Salm-Salm, retained the territory on the eastern frontier of Lorraine and from Sarre-louis to Luxemburg, both on the left bank of the Rhine, and, as they now generally are, now annexed to Prussia.

To the eldest son, the head of the house, belongs the Comté de Salm-Hoogstraeten, a prolific race, and the Princes of Salm-Kyrburg, Salm-Dyck, Salm-Horstmar, and Salm-Isenburg are the Princes and Altgraves of Salm-Reifferscheidt-Krautheim and Salm-Reifferscheidt-Dyck, all these grandly-titled people having so little real or personal property that they are glad to marry those who have young women who desire to attain wealth for title, and upon what they can pick up in the military and civil service of Austria, Saxony, Bavaria, &c.

The elder branch, the veritable representative of the Salm house, is the high and mighty Alfred-Constantine-Alexandre-Auguste-Marie, born on December 26, 1814, who, being a wild fellow and a little crazy, is Prince of Ahaus and Bocholt, Duke of Hoogstraten, Lord of Peuthenque-Anholt and Leeuw-en-Zand, hereditary member of the Prussian Chamber of Nobles, etc. His family residence is at Anholt, near Bocholt, in Westphalia, a principal town with a population of nearly 5,000 souls.

The Prince himself has a large small family of eleven sons and daughters, besides several wives and sons, nephews and nieces, a number of whom are married to another, the Prince Felix-Constantine-Alexandre-Auguste-Marie, who is also a Salm-Salm, and who, in the year 1867, received a despatch from New York that the drafts which they had issued were forgeries. They immediately set to work to investigate the matter and ascertain the facts stated above. They then sent a description of the person of the swindler and have widely distributed circulars, offering a reward of $5,000 for the detection of forger or forgers and of the money—$500 for the detection of the forger, $5,000 for the recovery of money.

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A BOLD FORGERY.

A Raiders Bank "Stuck" for $7,000—The Plots Dodge Resorted to.

[From the *Hudson Junction Journal*.]

Some two weeks since a man calling himself A. Burns, about thirty-five years of age, five feet six or six and a half inches high, with a short auburn hair, inclined to curl, whiskers same color, nose blue, a peculiarly long, loping step, and unusually small, teeth good, inclined to talk consequentially and using some expressions indicating that he had been brought up in Southern Illinois or Indiana, and a member of the thriving village of Mammoth, in this county. Putting on "the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," he started after remaining in town long enough to get his bearings and learn where the best place to strike, he assumed the role of a Baptist clergymen without any present charge, and, although not ordained, a minister of that denomination and some of the "brethren" believed he was a consecrated servant of the Lord. His profound reasoning powers, showed a number of theological works to have been read and digested by himself as to deceive even the very elect. He received and accepted an invitation to preach on Sunday the 19th inst., and of course, preaching with great unction, so that his vodor could be heard afar off, and though there was more sound than substance about what he said, still it was not to be expected that he would preach a sermon that has prepared the way, he proceeded to business. He had his eye on the safe in the billiard room, William J. Kirtley, well known as Jack Kirtley.

It appears that Jonnes, in company with three companions, arrived here on the Saturday night previous to the robbery, and which cost him his life. All the party were together in the store in the evening, and after closing by their "clerkship" with each other. Shortly after reaching the house Burns went into the billiard room, and amused himself in handling some of the cues, making various offerings to a gentleman's face, whose boots are being blacked. This was, doubtless, the first time Burns ever had his boots blacked, but he took a seat to have his boots blacked, learned the landlord's name, and when her husband came from the post with the mail, Burns was in no doubt in the Emperor of Austria will not be disturbed by his wife for their exertion, responsible for his brother, the late Abraham Maximilian.

News of Anchors and Forthcoming Books.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Mrs. Stowe has already sent to the press large instalments of her new work, which is to be a sort of chronicle of old-time life in a New England village, fifty or sixty years ago. Some of the characters are said to be graphically depicted as those in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

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Emerson, whose recent volume of poems "May Day and Other Pieces," has not seemed but rather increased his fame in England, is getting ready to pay the money to be read in Boston sometime this year. The lectures will be delivered in the early course last year, and will be repeated on evening course by request.

Hunting in Maine is now spending a good many summer days by the sea this month, with plenty of sport, and a little shooting. Then New York City could dispense with some of the sea-birdcages she now has for she would have but little use for them.

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SAD SUICIDE.

Young Widow Takes Laudanum and Dies.

On St. Louis Democrat, August 21.]

We have to chronicle the case of a young widow who left her flight of selfish world to the land of the spirits, and who, by the hands of her own daughter, yesterday under the influence of laudanum. She resided in Carondelet, and lived by the labor of her hands. Previous to her death she was about to start on his journey, and was engaged in packing up her servant came in servant, Mrs. Temple-ton, and Morgan street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and Morgan street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and Morgan street, between Eighth and Ninth streets

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867.

THE CITY.

DOG LOST.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, of white pointer dog lost from No. 280 Wabash avenue.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The propeller "Union" will leave her dock at Kinzie street bridge on Friday evening, August 30, for Lake Superior, touching at intermediate ports.

GRACE CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC, which was postponed on Tuesday on account of the rain, will take place, weather permitting, on Saturday, 31st inst. Arrangements same as before.

[illegible]

UNITY CHURCH.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Building.

The Exercises—Address by the Pastor.

An interesting ceremony occurred yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the new church edifice erected by the First Unitarian Society. [illegible]

WIDENING THE AVENUES.

A Much Needed Improvement—How to Make the Finest Drive in the State.

There is no citizen of Chicago who does not feel a personal pride in those two magnificent thoroughfares, Wabash and Michigan avenues, [illegible]

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Christian Labor Among the Prisoners.

A few days ago we published an appeal from the Young Men's Christian Association in behalf of a missionary enterprise proposed to be entered upon in the County Jail of this city. [illegible]

The Arrested Emigrant Runners.

[illegible]

INTERRUPTING A RELIGIOUS MEETING.

Disgraceful Scenes at an Open Air Gathering—An Arrest.

Letter from the Preacher.

A man named Hermann Kearl was yesterday morning fined ten dollars in the Police Court, for interference with an open-air meeting on the previous evening, in the open space on Randolph street, near Union. [illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL PROGRESS.

Magnificent Blocks of New Buildings Being Erected.

[illegible]

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

Burning of Four Tenements—A Dozen Families Made Houseless—Loss $10,000.

Undoubted Incendiarism—Two Persons Injured.

A fire, involving the destruction of four commodious frame buildings, which, with the contents destroyed, were valued at about $10,000, occurred shortly before midnight. [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

New Suits—Applications for Divorce—Criminals Arraigned.

[illegible]

Sales of Real Estate.

[illegible]

Base Ball—Match Game.

[illegible]

TERRIBLE ACCIDENTS.

A Man Run Through the Body—Not Expected to Recover.

Cut by a Circular Saw—Buried Under a Lumber Pile.

Yesterday was characterized by a number of accidents of a dangerous character, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

A Nuisance.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune: [illegible]

Laying of the Corner-stone of the Jewish Hospital.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Amusements.

DEXTER PARK,
(UNION STOCK YARDS.)

HORSE FAIR,
COMMENCING
TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1867,
And continuing five days.

DEXTER,

General Butler, Fearless, Tackey, Bashaw, Jr., Silas Rich, Geo. M. Patchen, Jr., Cooley, Magna Charta, Medoc, Black Maria, Lady Crane, Mollie, Angeline,

[illegible]

GEO. B. MANSUR, Supt.

WM. F. TUCKER, Prest.

DEXTER PARK,
UNION STOCK YARDS.
SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1867.
PURSE, $500.
MILE HEATS, BEST 3 IN 5, TO HARNESS.

O. W. Dimmock enters ch. g. Silas Rich.
Budd Doble enters gr. g. Dolly Lewis.
Thomas Oliver enters bl. m. Black Maria.

Horses start at 3 o'clock p. m.

GEO. B. MANSUR, Sup't.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD........Proprietor and Manager.
Director of Amusements....MR. FRANK S. AIKEN.

[illegible]

THEATRE COMIQUE,
(LATE VARIETY THEATRE.)
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
With the Best Variety Combination West of New York.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY OF THE
BLACK CROOK.

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
C. D. HESS and B. F. LOWELL, Lessees and Managers.

INAUGURATION OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY, SEPT. 2d NEXT.

LUCILLE WESTERN,
MR. W. H. WHALLEY,
EAST LYNNE, Or, The Elopement.

[illegible]

DRAMATIC—At Arlington's Hall, [illegible]

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—The two story and basement house, [illegible]

TO RENT—A two story house, No. 75 [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story frame dwelling [illegible]

TO RENT—Two two-story dwelling houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two splendid new houses, [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage, with 8 rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage, 1½ stories, good [illegible]

TO RENT—A new two-story dwelling house, 169 Calumet-av. [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale—House, furniture and barn, No. 30 Quincy-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A good two story dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 88 LaSalle-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—The new basement cottage, [illegible]

TO RENT—A fine dwelling house, [illegible]

TO RENT—From Sept. 1st, two good [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale—A brick house, [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant house of 6 rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A first-class cottage, containing 6 rooms, [illegible] 353 Carroll-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—A house of 12 rooms with water and gas, [illegible] 160 State-st.

TO RENT—A nice cottage of four good rooms, [illegible] 450 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A very desirable house, [illegible] 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A first class marble front [illegible]

TO RENT—Marble front house on Michigan-av., [illegible] "ORIENTAL," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A large two story brick building, [illegible]

TO RENT—A new two-story frame house [illegible]

TO RENT—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] 336 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A first-class new two story house [illegible]

TO RENT—A pleasant dwelling of six rooms [illegible]

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms suitable for two or four gentlemen, [illegible] 238½ State-st.

TO RENT—Furnished rooms for two gentlemen, and one single room, [illegible] 115 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—On South Side, near the horse cars, [illegible]

TO RENT—To a small family, at 227 East Monroe-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—Two suites of rooms, in a new house. [illegible] 531 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—At 13 Park av, near Union Park, [illegible]

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms, for gentlemen, [illegible]

TO RENT—A well furnished front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—Neatly furnished rooms, at 83 Adams-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Rooms—Furnished rooms, cheap, at 414 West Madison-st. [illegible]

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

TO RENT—To pork and beef packers—[illegible] THOMAS MILLER, No. 18 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A store under the New York House, suitable for a barber shop. Apply on the premises, 229 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—For a term of years, 426 feet river front, [illegible] L. P. HILLIARD, 148 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—With steam power, the second and third stories of our planing mill, [illegible]

TO RENT—Two story brick building, [illegible]

TO RENT—A store on West Lake st., near the bridge. Inquire of S. CHESTER, No. 2 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—Two large new stores in three-story building, [illegible] Apply at No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

To Lease.

TO LEASE—For a term of years, 200 or 400 feet on the east side of the South Branch of the river, [illegible] J. B. KEELER, 129 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE—A river lot on the South Branch, near the Fort Wayne Railroad Bridge, [illegible] A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

FOR SALE—A good team, at low figure. Apply at 186 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class horse and buggy, at a low price. WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A large, bright bay horse, sound, kind, 5 years old. May be seen at 526 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Three shifting buggies, [illegible] L. P. HATHAWAY.

FOR SALE—A top buggy, or will trade for a light two-seated box wagon. Apply at 411 North LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—One good family horse, [illegible] 126 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—A good carriage horse—[illegible] 112 and 114 Franklin-st.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Check of Seeberger Breakey on Union National Bank, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION,
By HINTON & EATON,
On SATURDAY, Aug. 31st, at 10 a. m., at their Salesroom, 83 South Clark-st.
Furniture, Carpets, Matting, Mattresses, Cigars, Tobacco, Silver-Plated Ware, &c.
Also, a Fine Assortment of French China and Bohemian Ware,
[illegible]
HINTON & EATON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION—To-morrow, Saturday, 31st August, at 10 a. m., at Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st. [illegible]
DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION—At Daniel Scott & Co.'s, 116 Clark-st., [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE FURNITURE AT AUCTION [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—A very desirable, new, two-story frame and brick [illegible]

FOR SALE—A number of desirable residences [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Six new cottages [illegible] GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A small house and lease, No. 430 Twelfth-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot, blocks of houses paying 20 per cent, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, Room No. 4 Metropolitan Block, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Store, with dwelling over, [illegible] 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and lot No. 252 Wabash-av. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—By Snyder & Lee, Real Estate Agents, [illegible] 24 West Randolph-st.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, on long time, a few choice residence lots [illegible] GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A fine manufacturing lot, [illegible] 86 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—100 feet by 193, to an alley [illegible] OLINGER & WALLER, Real Estate Brokers, 86 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A choice lot on the south east corner of West Washington and Desplaines-sts. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—40 acres in Oak Park. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Agents, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A splendid peach farm, two miles from St. Joseph, Michigan, [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A beautiful country residence, near 10 acres of ground, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—One of the best farms for stock and dairy in this State, [illegible] 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Several fine fruit farms [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or trade for household goods and piano [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Jewelry Store—Stock and fixtures [illegible] 51 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A nice clean stock of hardware, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A saloon and fixtures, doing a good business, at 144 North Wells-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good mill for grinding corn, etc. [illegible] 39 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Good chance for a business man—[illegible]

FOR SALE—The stock of a first class millinery store, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and good will of a physician's office, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class saloon, cheap. Inquire at 93 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Hotel lease and furniture, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, fixtures and long lease of one of the best grocery stores in the city. [illegible] No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At Auction—The stock and fixtures of the saloon and restaurant, 274 Clark-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—One-half interest in a first-class [illegible] 170 Lake-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—My new and splendid photograph gallery, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A steam saw and shingle mill near Green Bay, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance for buying a candy, cigar, fruit and notion store. [illegible] 161 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Look Here!—Must be sold at any sacrifice—[illegible] LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—For cash at a sacrifice, or trade for part cash, [illegible] LAMB & FULLER, 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—Stock and fixtures of a first-class grocery store on West Madison-st. [illegible] NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 166 Madison-st.

Boarding and Lodging.

18 Fourth-av., within five minutes of Post Office—Large front room, furnished, gas, &c., to rent, with good board.

20 Willard-place, first street west of Ann, near Randolph—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family, [illegible]

42 Jackson-st—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, with board.

84 Adams st.—Two gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room.

86 Adams-st., between Clark and State—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can find good board and nicely furnished parlor at the above number.

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.—Pleasant rooms with board. [illegible]

110 Wabash-av.—A well furnished room to rent with first-class board. [illegible]

110 Michigan-av.—Rooms to rent with first-class board; [illegible]

111 South Halsted st.—Two pleasant rooms [illegible]

112 Adams-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, [illegible]

114 Franklin-st., at the St. Cloud House.—[illegible]

119 State st.—A pleasant front room, [illegible]

124 State-st.—Any person desirous of pleasant rooms for the winter, [illegible]

219 Ontario-st., east of Clark-st.—[illegible]

245 LaSalle-st.—I can furnish a gentleman and wife, [illegible]

258 Wabash-av.—A front parlor, also a front room, [illegible]

266 West Randolph-st.—Two furnished rooms [illegible]

297 Michigan-st.—Handsome rooms, [illegible]

283 West Randolph-st.—A suite of unfurnished rooms [illegible]

313 State-st.—A comfortable room with good board, [illegible]

328 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen [illegible]

513 Wabash-av.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen [illegible]

WABASH-AV.—For the advance of $200, [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOK-KEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—Life insurance canvassers. [illegible]

WANTED—50 coal miners at the coal mines of the [illegible] Coal Company, [illegible]

WANTED—Canvassers to sell our [illegible]

WANTED—Four salesmen to sell goods by sample [illegible]

WANTED—A bookkeeper. One acquainted with the commission business [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly competent teacher of dancing, [illegible]

WANTED—Salesmen for the city and country [illegible] J. COWMAN, [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—A first class plowsmith. [illegible]

WANTED—A tinner for a permanent situation, [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent lady to take charge of Sewing Department [illegible] 106 Washington-st.

WANTED—Everywhere, ladies of energy and good address, [illegible]

WANTED—Milliners—Six experienced trimmers [illegible] WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer is wanted. [illegible] 143 South Green-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—Two good girls at 325 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. References required. Inquire at 299 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron, [illegible] 118 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do general housework in a small family, at No. 106 Park-av.

WANTED—A good Protestant girl for second work. [illegible] 876 South State st.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. [illegible] 356 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a family of three at Hyde Park. [illegible] MERRILL & SHUTE, 203 South Water-st.

WANTED—A good girl to take care of children and do chamber work; [illegible] 219 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A good girl who understands general housework. [illegible] 64 Park-av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply at 308 West Monroe-st., with reference.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework—[illegible] 171 Monroe-st., corner of LaSalle.

WANTED—A good girl, one who understands cooking, washing and ironing, at 86 Adams-st., between Clark and State-sts.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 railroad laborers. [illegible] 13 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—8 bridge carpenters, 25 men for railroad section work, [illegible] 66 Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—1 bookkeeper, 3 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—1 assistant bookkeeper, 2 salesmen, [illegible]

WANTED—This day, 60 men for sawmill in Michigan, [illegible]

WANTED—100 men early this morning, [illegible] NICHOLS & VANSANDS, 166 Madison-st.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Money to loan, in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000. [illegible] RHODES & BRADLEY, No. 3 Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—Hard times avoided by [illegible]

WANTED—Catarrh can be cured by calling at 163 West Harrison-st. [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a fine house and lot in a country village for a retail grocery stock [illegible]

WANTED—An energetic man with $100 to $200 to engage in a pleasant and paying business. [illegible] 194 Clark-st., Room 5, [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a splendid farm near Chicago for a stock of merchandise. [illegible] STOCKTON, P. O. Box 596, Chicago.

WANTED—To borrow a few thousand dollars on good real estate security, [illegible] P. O. Box 1516.

WANTED—An active business man, [illegible] 155 Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—To buy ladies' and gentlemen's cast off clothing. [illegible] 204 South Wells-st. [illegible]

WANTED—All those that are afflicted with Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all their various forms, [illegible] No. 7 South Clark-st. [illegible]

WANTED—To loan $500 for six months. [illegible] "H M," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An experienced hand for ladies' fur finishing, [illegible] 175 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Parties with small capital wishing to engage in a lucrative business, [illegible] 146 Dearborn-st. TILLOTSON & BRO.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—First class furnished house wanted, by a good tenant, with a small family. [illegible] P. O. Box 767.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of 4 to 7 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—House of from seven to nine rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A pleasant house of from 7 to 10 rooms, [illegible] No. 11 Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house of 10 or 12 rooms, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A very small family want a neat house in good location, [illegible] "WALIFE," Tribune Office.

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—Active or silent, with $5,000 in a safe and profitable business. [illegible] "STOCK," Tribune office.

PARTNER—Wanted—With about $3,000, in a commission and provision business. [illegible] GERRY & DANFORD & CO., Room 18 No. 127 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—To take an interest of $10,000 in a Coal Mine [illegible] P. O. Box 1516.

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 in cash, in an old established cash manufacturing business [illegible] 96 Randolph-st., corner Dearborn, Room 8.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a fine soap manufactory, [illegible] GERRY & DANFORD & CO., Room 18, No. 127 South Clark-st.

PARTNER—Wanted—In the commission business, [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife, and two children, want permanent board with furnished rooms, in a private family. Address "C F," Tribune office.

BOARD—With furnished room, by two young men, in private family. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5769.

BOARD—By two young gentlemen [illegible] "X," P. O. Box 13.

BOARD—A gentleman and his wife [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] J. W. Fair, Apothecary, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] Address "ADOLPH," Tribune Office.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] Address "BETA," Tribune office.

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible] "G," Tribune office.

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do second or up stairs work [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a private family, to do general housework [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—An American woman desires a situation [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—[illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl as chambermaid [illegible] 364 Ohio-st. [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a girl to do general housework [illegible] 363, corner Grove-st. [illegible]

SITUATION—By an intelligent lady [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month [illegible] JOHNSON & CO., Room 3, [illegible] Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$20 [illegible] LATHROP & CO., No. 35 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 to $15 [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—The [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—To sell [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—A [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Everywhere [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For "OUR [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two thousand [illegible] No. 13 Rush-st., Lake House.

FOR SALE—One warehouse, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, Government [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Singer Sewing Machine [illegible]

FOR SALE—One Wheeler & Wilson [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine set of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Three dozen [illegible] 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Kindling wood, [illegible] GOODWILLIE & BENJAMIN, [illegible]

Machinery.

FOR SALE—H. M. Ames' Portable [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two [illegible]

TO RENT—With steam power, [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Wanted—[illegible] A. P. QUINTARD, [illegible]

Pianos.

TO RENT—And, by an arrangement, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A [illegible]

FOR SALE—New and [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Latest Order.

Displaced Civil Officers at the South Not To Be Reinstated.

Organization of Rebel Militia in Maryland.

Probable Success of the Plot for the Removal of Commissioner Rollins.

Important Order Relative to the Collection of Soldiers' Bounty and Back Pay.

Large Increase of Revenue from Distilled Spirits and Tobacco.

FROM EUROPE.

Pacific Speech from the Emperor Napoleon.

Reassuring Note to be Issued from the French Foreign Office.

The Cretan Insurrection.

How the News of United States Sympathy was Received in Constantinople.

FROM MEXICO.

Prince Salm Salm Sentenced to Imprisonment for Seven Years.

Over Nine Thousand Persons Executed by Maximilian's Order.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, August 29.

GRANT'S LAST ORDER.

There is the best reason for supposing that General Grant has issued an order to District Commanders instructing them not to reinstate any civil officer heretofore displaced.

[illegible]

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

[illegible]

SUSPICIOUS.

The following advertisement appears in the Intelligencer this morning, and is exciting much comment:

CONFEDERATE BONDS WANTED.

[illegible]

ORGANIZATION AND DRILLING OF MILITARY COMPANIES IN MARYLAND.

[illegible]

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

[illegible]

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

THE PRISONERS AT TORTUGAS.

[illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

GRANT'S STANTON LETTER.

[illegible]

STEEDMAN AND THE WAR OFFICE.

[illegible]

MR. SEWARD.

[illegible]

Black, Coyle & Co. don't [illegible]

ORDER RELATIVE TO THE COLLECTION OF BACK PAY OF SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following order was issued to-day: [illegible]

By command of General Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

SELF-RULING ENVELOPES.

[illegible]

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.

[illegible]

FUNDS IN THE TREASURY.

[illegible]

SECRETARY BROWNING.

[illegible]

WOOL IMPORTS FOR 1866.

[illegible]

TREATY OF COMMERCE WITH ITALY.

[illegible]

THE NEW PERUVIAN MINISTER.

[illegible]

REVENUE FROM DISTILLED SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Rollins left Washington to-night on business in New York.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

France.

PACIFIC SPEECH FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

PARIS, [illegible]

While the Emperor Napoleon was [illegible]

A REASSURING NOTE PROMISED FROM THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

[illegible]

The Salzburg Conference.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF THE STORY [illegible] TO A SOUTH GERMAN BUND.

[illegible]

The Cretan Insurrection.

[illegible]

South America.

[illegible]

MARINE.

Steamship Iowa, from New York, [illegible] to-day.

Steamship Celia, from New York, [illegible] to-day.

Steamship St. George, from Quebec, [illegible] to-day.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

FROM MADISON.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]